OFFICIAL REPORT.
George P. Rowell & Co., the leading authority on newspaper information, says:
"THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL, published at Fort Wayne, Ind., has the highest circulation rating accorded to any daily in Indiana, outside of Indianapolis."

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

A YANKEE IN GRAY.
Every Friday—If you want something good, Read It!

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894. ——PART FIRST—— PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WOMEN'S
KID GLOVES
Two weeks ago they were in Paris—these fresh lots of Women's Kid Gloves.
We sell these gloves by the
PAIR FOR $1.00!
about what New York importers charge by the quantity—they are warranted.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.
Something You Want For
—SPRING—
Soft or Stiff Hat, Negligee Shirt, Balbriggan Underwear, Half Hose, Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Suspenders, Hose Supporters, Night Shirts, Pajamas, Umbrellas, Mackintoshes, etc, etc.
All these Goods you can get of us in the very latest designs at very
—LOW PRICES—
WM. MEYER & BRO.
Rooms 6 and 7 Arcade.

$85.00 Waverley
The Sensation Of The Year,
WARRANTED
equal to any Bicycle made in America, regardless of price, 5 1-2 inch tread, straight rearforks; all parts interchangable, fitted with the G. & P. Tires, the best made, weight 27 1-2 pounds. Get our catalogue. It will save you money.
A. C. KATT,
10 Arcade, agent.
$85.00 Waverley

J. G. THIEME & SON.
FINE TAILORING!
Call and Examine Our stock And get
OUR PRICES!
Suits from $20 to $50.
Trousers from $5 to $13.
Corner Columbia and Clinton Streets.

CALL FOR TROOPS.

National Guards Summoned to Mt. Sterling.

Galvin's Commonwealers Capture a Train

And Stubbornly Refuse to Release It.

Mrs. Anna F. Smith Chosen Commander of the Sacramento Army.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 28.—Governor McKinley has ordered battery H, of this city, Capt. Frank T. Stewart, to report at its armory preparatory to going to Mt. Sterling, if necessary, to clear a Baltimore and Ohio freight train of Galvin's contingent of Coxey's men. The battery has gatling guns and cannon.

The governor has ordered companies A, B, C and F, of the Fourteenth Ohio National guard, Colonel Coit, of this city, to report, also, ready to proceed at 9:30 a. m., if necessary, to Mt. Sterling.

The governor's action is based on the fact that S. H. Peabody, general agent, and Superintendent Graham, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, said they have not been able to get a freight train through Mt. Sterling for two days and that the sheriff of Madison county, with one company of the Fourteenth regiment right in Mt. Sterling and at his disposal under the law, had refused or was afraid to act. This Mt. Sterling company has about thirty men.

The men in possession of the train number about 200. The battery will take its gatling gun. John Mahoney, a Columbus police officer, is at the train with some deputies and it is supposed a show of military is being made so as to enable Mahoney to induce the men to leave the train without the use of force.

Galvin's men are quiet, but are still holding the train. The excitement is intense but solemn. Every nerve is strung to a high tension, awaiting the arrival of the Ohio national guard. Attorney General Richards is there with Adjutant General Howe. John Mahoney offered to make the attempt to drive the men from the train with his thirty special officers, but was advised by the attorney general not to use force or shoot. The attorney general said the military alone should do the shooting, if shooting is necessary.

The troops arrived at the train at 2 o'clock. The Coxeyites scrambled off and the train moved away. No shots were fired.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 28.—The 500 commonwealers who left here last night on a steamer bound up the river for some point near Sacramento, were under the leadership of Mrs. Anna F. Smith, a San Francisco woman of past middle age. She was unanimously elected president of the regiment after several male commanders had failed to lead them from their wilderness. Mrs. Smith is a determined woman, of commanding mien. She declares she will not stop until her ragged hosts shall be drawn up in line before the capitol steps in Washington and that she is fortified to suffer hunger with her comrades, if necessary.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 28.—The latest reports from Troutdale are that the commonwealers are still in possession of the freight train which they captured last night, and have notified the company they will not allow freight going east to pass, but will not interfere with mail trains. Sheriff Kelly and several deputy marshals went there last night and will protect the property.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 28.—3 p. m.—Word has just been received from Troutdale that the Coxeyites have captured a Union Pacific train and started east.

GAITHERSBURG, Md., April 28.—The army of commonwealers slept last night with little shelter and awoke damp with dew. Then breakfast was had of hard tack and coffee. The march from Frederick thus far has been through hamlets only and the contributions have been meagre. Thus, since Thursday the men who follow Coxey have eaten naught save hard crackers and had nothing to drink but coffee. The army is feeling the stress of low diet. Their spirits decline with their physical defection, and the result has been growling about the food and all sorts of rumors of a strike or desertion can be heard.

These conditions prevail too, at precisely the time when Mr. Coxey might least desire they should. The long tramp wiped out and with its completion many in the army will feel absolved in some sense from allegiance to the movement. Thus Coxey will have difficulty in keeping his following together as an object lesson before congress. Maintenance for these men all summer is the grave question which now confronts Coxey. The men are also considering the question and some of them will demand of Coxey some assurance of richer nourishment than they have enjoyed recently.

STUART, Ia., April 28.—Kelly's industrial army began its [illegible] march to Des Moines today under smiling skies, and with the solid column singing its war songs and eager for the tramp. The Sacramento malcontents had straggled in during the night, having tired of their temporary desertion and 1,251 men lined up for roll call and tramped down the green hill side when Kelly turned his charge towards Des Moines. The citizens of Stuart were liberal in their contributions of food and forty-one teams were furnished for the transportation of the men.

Kelly was confident of reaching Des Moines tomorrow morning. Dinner was served at Earlham, eleven miles from Stuart. Teams from points along the route met the army, picked up the stragglers and relieved the tired foot men. From there, after supper, Kelly said he would move to Des Moines with but one or two short "let ups" for rests. Kelly impressed the men with the necessity of getting into the city and they made good time, riding and walking in relays.

INDIANA MINERS.

They Will Join the Strikers Monday.

Evansville on the Verge of a Coal Famine.

Railway and Factory Employes Will be Out of Work.

All Quiet in the Pennsylvania Fields, With a Fair Prospect of a Settlement.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 28.—At a meeting of the coal miners here last night it was decided that when they leave the mines tonight they will not re-enter them until they receive orders from the headquarters of the National Mine Workers' union. This affects about 600 men here. The mines along the Evansville and Indianapolis road and the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis road are all idle. Their mines are tributary to Evansville and most of their output comes here. Some of their tributary mines were closed down by their owners in order to prevent trouble. The 600 factories in this city are threatened with a shut-down, as there is not a week's supply of coal on hand. The men seem determined to remain out to the end.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—At the end of the first week of the great coal miners' strike, but one mine is in operation in the districts east of the Alleghenies. That mine, which is in the Phillipsburg region, near Osceola, employes but 100 men and it is very doubtful if the men now working in that mine will resume on Monday. Threats are made if they do not quit they will be visited by delegations from other mines and compelled to do so. The supply of coal is fast becoming exhausted. The miners claim that the strike can last but a few days longer.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Sons of Columbus will run an excursion to Rome City June 5th.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Monahan, of the westside, a twelve pound boy.

L. A. Randall and Tom Dascomb were in Plymouth yesterday on business.

Romy & Bobilya have sold to Scott Digman lot No. 28, Tyler's addition for $1,200.

John H. Archer is rebuilding and enlarging a two-story residence on Putnam street near Short street.

Miss Lottie Martin and Miss Kalle Slacer have returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Napoleon, Ohio.

Mr. Ed Bevelheimer, Louis Mattin, William Mattin and Crist Mattin will spend Sunday at Garrett and Altoona, Ind.

A boys' brigade was organized at the Christian church last evening. Six of the members of the Baptist brigade assisted in the organization.

The Traveling Men's association will hold its regular meeting this evening to make final arrangements to go to Lafayette to attend the state meeting of the traveling men.

Miss Catherine Tenne, who recovered a few days ago from a long sickness, has again taken a relapse and is very ill. Her many friends will extend to her their sympathy.

Miss Emma Rodenbeck, of the New York Hair bazaar, has returned from New York city, where she has been for the past month, and has bought all the latest styles of goods to be had.

George Ward, of Indianapolis, is in the city. He reports everything in the pension office moving along smoothly. Only two of the newly appointed clerks have gone to work, Mr. Ward and Mr. Weber.

Nearly 300 persons were in attendance at the social given by the Chosen Friends in Harmony lodge hall. A fine literary and musical program was rendered and an excellent banquet served.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Hope hospital, held this afternoon, it was decided to allow little Georgiana Bond, who is supposed to be ill with small pox, to remain at the hospital until such time as she can be safely removed.

One night during the third week of May Mrs. Webb Bannister's music scholars will give that charming comic opera, "Penikeese." There will be forty voices. The opera is fresh, sparkling and amusing and will be staged at the Temple in the best possible manner. Handsome costumes will be secured for those taking part.

BLOODY BATTLE.

Officers Repulsed by a Gang of Thieves.

The Bums Raid an Iowa Village,

And Then Take Refuge in a Neighboring Barn.

The Marshal and a Posse Attempt to Capture the Bums, But Do-feat Overcomes Them.

OMAHA, Neb., April 28.—In a fight with thieves at Missouri Valley, Ia., today, the city marshal was killed and two other people were desperately wounded. For some time burglaries and petty thieving have kept the people in a constant state of terror. The perpetrators were tramps, but all attempts to arrest them have proved fruitless. This morning the city marshal was notified that a gang of thieves was concealed in a barn on the edge of town. The officer swore in several deputies and proceeded to the barn with the intention of capturing the entire gang and their plunder. The posse surrounded the structure and demanded that the occupants surrender. Instead of doing so, however, some of the thieves opened fire on the officers.

DON'T WANT THE PLANT.

A Valparaiso Taxpayer Objects to a Proposed Purchase by the City.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 28.—Suit has been instituted in the Cass circuit court by Charles S. Knight to restrain the city of Logansport from carrying out the contract recently entered into with the Standard Electric Light company to sell the city an electric light plant. A temporary restraining order was granted and the matter will be fought out in the courts. The plaintiff as a taxpayer alleges that the city has already exceeded the statutory limitation of indebtedness; that it has no money on hand to pay for the construction of an electric light plant and has no authority to levy taxes for such purpose. The plaintiff is a heavy stockholder in the electric plant that is now furnishing light for the city.

MRS LEASE SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Kansas Reformer Suffering From Heart Disease at Richmond, Ind.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 28.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, the Kansas reformer, was taken suddenly ill last night at her hotel, and it was thought for a while she was dying. The physician revived her, and pronounced it heart disease. She is now somewhat better.

ORDER OF THE WORLD.

One of the Leading Fraternal Organizations of the City.

Kekionga lodge, No 177, of the Order of the World, has been organized by Glen L. Folsom, of Pittsburg. The lodge meets Mondays in the elegant hall of the White building, corner Calhoun and Wayne streets, and has every indication of being one of the leading fraternal organizations of this city. This is a fraternal, beneficial organization, the difference between the Order of the World and most fraternal orders being that the Order of the World extends the hand of fellowship to both men and women, both being eligible as officers in the lodge. This order was organized in Massachusetts in 1891, and now has a membership of over 30,000, and lodges established in almost every state of the union. The majority of the members of the Order of the World carry insurance in the World Mutual Benefit association, of Wheeling, W. Va., which gives those carrying insurance the advantages of fraternity and security. The World Mutual Benefit association, April 21, 1894, was empowered by the auditor of the state to do business in Indiana, having stood investigation as to its financial standing and complying with the laws of Indiana, and now is insuring the members of the different lodges in this state. The members insured having ample security for the payment of the policies held by them, as the World Mutual Benefit association has a paid up capital, and men of sterling worth, means and integrity are at its helm, which insures success.

All the members of Kekionga lodge, No. 177, are insured in the World Mutual Benefit association, most members insuring in class three, which is a new feature of fraternal insurance and in the nature of an investment, being optional with the members insured, who, if they desire, may surrender their policies at the end of ten years, and receive in return one-third cash the face of the policy, and should the member die within the ten years, he or she will receive the full amount in cash, insured for, both men and women being eligible to insurance to the amount of $3,000, at a small cost. Mr. Folsom will have in this field two men to build up the order, which we hope will be done soon, as fraternity is the mode of creating confidence, stability, respect, and help to those when in need.

Henry J. Poyser, a well known resident of this city, died at his home, No. 47 Miner street, after a long illness of consumption. He leaves a wife but no children. The deceased was employed at the Wabash shops and was thirty-eight years of age. He was a prominent member of the National Union lodge of this city and carried $2,000 insurance. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral. The deceased was an excellent citizen. His father is foreman of the carpenters at the Wabash shops.

UNCLE SAM

Will Take Issue With the Coxeyites.

No Mail Trains Will be Tampered With,

If the United States Troops Can Prevent It.

Bloodshed May Follow the Concentration of Commonwealers on the Union Pacific Railway.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Government officials today received a number of telegrams from United States court officials and others in the northwest of a disquieting, if not alarming, nature. Lawless bands of Coxeyites are concentrating at different points along the Union Pacific road in Oregon and trouble seems to be imminent. One lawless mob captured a train near Portland and as Governor Pennoyer refused an appeal by the officials of the road, has declined to interfere application has been made for government troops to assist in maintaining the peace and in the execution of federal processes. In North Dakota, a similar condition is said to exist and a report from Devil's Lake states that the strikers refuse to allow the trains carrying the United States mails to move. Altogether the situation in the northwest is becoming serious and to meet it the government will use every means within its power. It is stated that no mob of any kind will be permitted to interfere with the movement of mail train if the military forces of the government can prevent it, and further, the United States troops will assist in securing all the processes issuing from United States courts in the disturbed districts against the unlawful and irresponsible acts of so-called "Coxey contingents." The government is in earnest in this matter and if these lawless acts continue those engaged in them will be made to feel the power of the government in a way they may not expect or relish. It seems to be the general opinion here that the lawless tramp movement throughout the west is taking advantage of Coxey's "commonweal of Christ" demonstration to commit depredations on public and private property, and that in consequence they are fast losing or have lost all of the sympathy of the respectable element of society everywhere. Their acts, it is believed, will rapidly disrupt the whole movement and bring disgrace and shame upon any honest people, who through mistaken zeal in the cause of labor, may have joined the so called crusade.

INCIPIENT RIOT.

Laborers Drive a Detective from Their Meeting Ground.

The Police Will Prohibit Further Meetings, and a Clash is Imminent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—About 4,000 unemployed men held a meeting in Monument Square today and listened to speeches delivered in many different tongues. The department of police, learning that speeches were being made in foreign languages advising violent measures, sent Patrolman Frank Kulas in citizens' clothes as an interpreter to listen and report as to the nature of the addresses. Kulas was very soon recognized and the cry quickly went up from a thousand throats: "He's a spy;" "hang him," and "kill him." Kulas ran and was pursued a short distance by the crowd, but succeeded in making his escape. The police will now probably prohibit the meetings of the unemployed being held in the park and a clash seems imminent.

Rothschild Attacked.

PARIS, April 28.—A dispatch to the Siecle from Vienna says that a beggar attacked the head of the Rothschild branch banking house in that city, stabbing the banker in the face while he was walking through the streets.

The stereoptican and musical entertainment at the Westminster church (Second Presbyterian), Monday evening, April 30, promises to be one of considerable interest and merit. The following excellent program will be carried out:

Organ selection.........Prof. Thomas
Song—Selected.........Miss Minnie Frank
Song—Selected.........W. S. Bash
Presentation of World's Fair Views by Means of Stereoptican.........
Remarks.........Rev. J. L. Leeper
Song—"A Day Dream".........Miss Maud Graham
...with Violin Obligato by Lillian Mathis
Piano Solo.........Prof. Thomas
Duett—(a) "A Flight of Clouds"
(b) "Nearest and Dearest."
Misses Frank and Graham.
Presentation of balance of views.........
Admission, 15c.

Anyone With a Five-Cent Piece
Can halt a street car when in a hurry. On a bicycle you have the right of way. Your transportation is always ready. The Stearns' is the safest, lightest and best of all bicycles.
The Stearns holds all accepted World's Time Records up to one mile.
RANDALL CYCLE CO., Agts.,
111 West Berry Street.

MANY MEN OUT.

They Cannot Hope to Effect a Compromise

Unless There is a Full and Free Surrender on the Part of Every One of Them.

St. Andrew's Mission Sunday school on Shawnee avenue 3 p. m.

All invited to the U. P. church, in South Lafayette school house. Regular service 2 p. m.

Beaver chapel, South Wayne—Rev. E. A. Schlamann will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Pastor Northrup invites our lady readers to the last meeting of the season for women only at 3 o'clock.

R. R. Dept. Y. M. C. A. Bible study at 3 p. m. J. M. Stahl will address the Men's meeting at 3:30 p. m.

Services at the Bethany Presbyterian church Sunday evening at 7:30. No morning service. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All welcome.

First Presbyterian church—Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:15 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

You are invited to the Christian chapel for tomorrow's services. Subject for evening service will be "The true basis for Christian union." P. J. Rice.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 2; young people's meeting at 6:45; evening service at 7:30; standard time.

Services of Second Baptist church, Rich's hall, 254 Calhoun street. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m. All are welcome.

New members received into Plymouth Congregational church at 10:30 a. m. Evening sermon, "Consenting Unto Wrong." Welcome. Rev. J. S. Ainslie, pastor.

First U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets. Sabbath school at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Rev. J. M. Boggs has been called home by the illness of his father and there will be no preaching at the Third church tomorrow. Y. P. S. C. E. and Sunday School as usual.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner West Berry and Fulton streets. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy communion, at 8 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

You will receive a most cordial welcome at Wayne street M. E. church. The pastor, G. N. Eldridge, will preach at 10:20 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; evening theme: "Our Duty as Christian Voters."

Rev. E. H. Schlamann, of the University of Chicago, will preach at Beaver chapel, South Wayne, both morning and evening, next Sunday. He will also be present this evening at prayer meeting.

In the gymnasium, where it is cool and pleasant, the men's meeting of the city Y. M. C. A. will be held at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. W. D. Page will talk on "Christian Politics." Music led by the orchestra.

Trinity M. E. church—Rev. F. T. Simpson will preach and conduct the first sacramental service of the conference year at 10:30 a. m. Preaching in the evening by the pastor. Subject: "Christian Citizenship."

Sermon at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow at 10:30. Subject: "The Reformation, the Reformed Church, Her Origin and Founder." Evening sermon at 7:30. "The Christian Man at the Ballot Box."

Christ's English Lutheran church (general synod), every Sabbath at the City Y. M. C. A. hall. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. All are most cordially invited. Rev. J. S. Nelson, pastor.

South Congregational church—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. At 7:30 p. m. the pastor will give the third and last sermon on the life of Rev. John G. Patton, formerly missionary to the New Hebrides. All are invited to our services. Joseph Kerr, pastor.

Quarterly meeting services at the Berry Street Methodist Episcopal church. Love feast at 9:30 a. m. Sermon to young men by the pastor, M. S. Marble, at 10:30 a. m. At 7:30 p. m. the presiding elder, Rev. F. T. Simpson, will preach. This service will conclude with the sacrament of the Lord's supper. All are welcome.

A musical service will be given at the Westminster church (formerly Second Presbyterian) at 7:30 p. m. At the close of the sermon in the morning, at 10:15, the sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. Morning theme, "Christ in You the Hope of Glory." Sunday school, 11:45 a. m. Junior Endeavor, 3:45 p. m. Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, corner West Washington and Fulton streets (Missouri synod). C. F. W. Meyer, pastor.—This church welcomes strangers to its services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m., standard time. Sermon Sunday morning, on James i, 22—27: "The Right Manner of Hearing." Evening, on Ps. 5. Room for you. Come!

Preaching at St. Paul M. E. church tomorrow, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Subject of the morning hour, "Opposition to Christ in High Places." Of the evening hour, "Living for Others' Good." Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Epworth League devotional meeting at 7 p. m., led by Miss Dollie Miller. The pastor, Rev. Paschall, extends a very cordial invitation and welcome to all.

SMALL BOY KILLED.

Struck by a Switch Engine and His Skull Crushed.

The Lad Ran in Front of a Switch Engine and Became Bewildered—No One Blamed.

Death came suddenly to little six-year old Willie Behrndt, of 42 John street, last evening about 5 o'clock. The child had been gathering pieces of coal from the railroad tracks near the Pennsylvania company's coal docks. He was frightened off the main tracks by a through train and ran onto a track adjoining. A switch engine was approaching from an opposite direction, and the boy becoming bewildered, did not know which way to turn. The lad was struck in the forehead and tossed to the side of the track. He was dead when picked up and the body was carried to the freight house by J. E. Fink and later was taken in charge by Undertaker Peltier. The engine which killed the lad was in charge of Engineer Grabel and Fireman Harry Van Allstein, but although they endeavored to stop the locomotive it was too late.

The boy was dressed in a pair of short trousers, shirt and jacket. He had no shoes or stockings on. His family, who were summoned at once, were nearly crazed with grief at the shock. They are German and cannot speak English.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the home. Rev. Juengel will officiate.

A CARD FROM MR. SHAMBAUGH.

Statement in Reference to the Guaranty Loan Company.

Editor SENTINEL:

I ask a limited space in the columns of your paper to refute one or more of the political lies circulated about me since the opening of the campaign. I did think at first that I would not notice them, but coming so thick and fast I thought it best to make reply.

In relation to the statement of my connection with the "Guaranty Loan Co." I denounce it as an infamous lie. I defy the production of any evidence that I have a dollar invested in the company, unless the mere statement of a few men, who have neither responsibility or regard for truth shall be considered evidence. The records do not disclose that I ever purchased more than two tax titles since I have been in Fort Wayne and then upon property in which I had an interest. The Daily News is, and never has been fair in politics, but always has been open to any and all articles that will tend to injure or malign the democratic party or its nominees.

As the campaign draws to a close no doubt many other lies will be circulated, but my friends know the object and purpose of them and I hope will not consider them.

Respectfully yours,
W. H. SHAMBAUGH.

DIRECTUM.

C. E. Miver Leases the Great Trotter, Directum.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Directum, king of trotting stallions, has been leased by his owner, John Green, of Dublin, Almeda county, Cal., to C. C. Miver, a wealthy wine grower of Mission, San Jose, for a term of one year.

Orrin Hickock, veteran driver, has been engaged to handle the black stallion for the eastern campaign, and will soon start with him for Terre Haute.

Joins His Regiment.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Lieutenant Maney, of the United States army, who was acquitted of the murder of Captain Hedberg, and who is now in Louisville, has been ordered by Secretary Lamont to rejoin his regiment at Fort Sheridan.

Justice Ryan is engaged in hearing a case against Samuel Smith and two others for obstructing a highway near Huntertown. The affidavit is filed by Joseph Perriquet. An affidavit has also been filed against George M. Frick for obstructing a highway in Pleasant township.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

There will be a special meeting of the members of Kekionga Council, No. 93, at their hall tonight at 7:30. Special business to be transacted.

H. A. HOWE, Pres.
C. O. ESSIG, Sec'y.

Wanted Residence.

Wanted residence property; west of Calhoun street prefered. Give location, description of house and state lowest price for spot cash. No commissions. Address "Residence," Postoffice Box No. 160, City. 2742

Helen Gould's Charity.

Miss Helen Gould has just offered a great farm at Irvington-on-the-Hudson to the Kindergarten and Potted-Plant association. The land will be dotted with a number of frame buildings, in which two hundred and fifty or more children are to be lodged and fed during the summer months. There will be flower beds as object lessons, laid out by experienced gardeners; but each child will be allotted a plot of ground and taught to cultivate it.

A $3,000,000 Home.

The Hopkins mansion and grounds in San Francisco cost nearly $3,000,000. It now belongs to the University of California.

THE SEASON'S EVENT.

Masonic Temple Packed to Hear Haydn's "Creation."

Magnificently Rendered Musical Production—Honors Won by Fort Wayne's Grand Chorus.

An audience that filled every seat in the Masonic Temple assembled last night at that conveniently arranged play house to witness the rendition of Haydn's "Creation," and it was without doubt one of the finest musical events ever seen in this city, reflecting credit upon those who had it in charge and the cultured musicians who participated in the magnificent production.

The oratorio is taken from Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the first chapter of the Bible. Haydn, the composer of the oratorio, is styled the father of modern music, and his production of "Creation" belongs to a class that is grand in its beauty, and its excellence was most finely brought out last evening by the soloists, the chorus and the instrumental musicians.

The stage was like a glimpse of paradise. The orchestra pit was filled with flowers, ferns and potted plants. On the stage the orchestra occupied the space nearest the footlights and the soloists were seated in the center. Behind them the members of the chorus were seated on a gradually ascending plane, running back to the rear wall. These two hundred and fifty young men and women, in resplendent evening dress, looked in tier above tier of faces, with a background and canopy of pure white, made the most beautiful scene imaginable.

For two hours the cultured audience, many of whom were from the neighboring towns and cities, listened to the grand music and all were warm in their praise of the artistic manner in which the performance was given and the merit of those who participated in it, and when it is taken into consideration that the entire affair given last night was prepared in six weeks' time the success of the event is remarkable.

The grand chorus, which was composed of the best singers of the city, won many compliments and the Chicago people present applauded them to the echo, saying that they sang better than the chorus which assisted the rendition of "the Creation" in that city. The chorus was under the management of Professor Miles of this city. He had complete charge of it and demonstrated his marked ability as a musical director. Too much cannot be be said in his praise and he is certainly to be congratulated for the efficiency which the chorus attained under his training, for harmony and perfectness and sweetness were wonderfully developed by them at last evening's performance.

Miss Bishop has a remarkable voice and her notes were clear and melodious. Mr. George Ellsworth Holmes, the basso, probably won the honors of the evening. His voice is clear and rich and could be distinctly heard in every part of the hall, while his singing showed most perfect culture. He captured the audience and won their plaudits. Mr. Whitney Mockbridge, who has been heard here before, did finely and in his last solo, "God Created Man," displayed his talent at the best and was warmly applauded.

Reineke's orchestra, assisted by Prof. Jannison and Rosenberger's Chicago orchestra, made a most excellent impression and very materially assisted in the success of the oratorio.

Messrs. Frank E. Stouder and Frank K. Safford, who managed the production, are to be complimented on the success of their enterprise.

The success of the chorus, under the direction of Professor Miles, has led to the suggestion that a chorus of this kind ought to be kept up all the time in Fort Wayne and this may be one of the beneficial results of last evening's performance.

In Memoriam.

Again we are reminded that life is transitory, that there is no tomorrow, and that today we should prepare for the inevitable. The silent reaper has visited the happy home of our friend and brother, Samuel C. Hursh, and called him to that better world, where only joy and true happiness can be found.

His social presence in Ke-ki-on-ga council 498, National Union, and among the companionship of friends and acquaintances, will be sadly missed.

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with his bereaved wife and family in the death of her beloved and devoted husband, a kind friend and a good citizen, and recommend her for consolation and assistance to God, who knoweth and doeth all things for the best.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on and made part of the council records, that a copy be forwarded to his afflicted wife and published in our city papers, and that our charter be suitably draped for thirty days.

D. A. WOLFORD,
S. COTSHALL,
THEO. MEEGAN,
Committee.

FORT WAYNE, April 26, 1894.

WILL RUN 200 MILES AN HOUR.

Electric Railway to be Built From New York to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—A company composed of New York and Philadelphia capitalists will build an electric railway from New York to Washington. The tracks will be elevated to avoid grade crossings, and two main tracks will be constructed. A third or ... rail will transmit the power in an overhead trolley system. Vestibuled cars fitted like Pullman will be run. The company says it can run the cars at the rate of 200 miles an hour. Congress will be petitioned to grant a right of way in the District of Columbia. If a maximum speed of 120 miles an hour is not attained all rights and privileges will be revoked. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland legislatures will also be asked for rights of way. The line will run via Philadelphia and Baltimore.

BEATS COXEY'S ARMY.

The Newsboys' Union Fully Organized.

They Could be Heard Ten Miles—Officers Elected—Sixty Charter Members—A Grand Success.

Fort Wayne newsboys were in their glory last night. Pursuant to a call in the daily papers, between eighty and 100 little fellows gathered in the new city hall at 7 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a union. Residents of New Haven and other near by towns could plainly hear the racket and property owners within several squares of the city hall, were painfully aware that something had broken loose.

The organization was complete from the start and bids fair to be a glorious success. The boys began coming at an early hour. Janitor Harrison DeHaven, who had kindly allowed the boys the use of the hall, had been warned. He stood downstairs in the doorway until twenty boys had arrived, and thinking that no more would come, went upstairs and lighted up one of the committee rooms. While he was thus engaged, however, the little fellows began coming in groups of four and five, and when they all poured into the committee room it wasn't half big enough and so adjournment was made to the large hall on the third floor.

The meeting was called to order by B. W. Applegate, city editor of THE SENTINEL, who stated that the boys had been brought together mainly for their own amusement. It was the purpose to give them a picnic in the near future and a banquet had also been arranged. The poorer boys were to be aided and the union was to kindly look after any sick or distressed brother. There was to be no initiation fee and no dues.

The election of officers, which followed, was the signal for an outburst of youthful enthusiasm and Janitor DeHaven began to get scared. Amid storms of applause a ticket was nominated and the voting resulted in the following:

President—"Reddy" (Stephen) O'Connor.

Vice President—Emmett McNally.

Secretary and Treasurer—Albert Alter.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Louis Dicek.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Willie Erickson, Elmer Kaylor, Maurice Crawford, Johnie Fromuth and Willie Webber.

Mascot—Frankie Webber, aged five.

After the election of officers the boys' names were taken and badges distributed. The following boys were enrolled:

Willie Erickson,
J. K. Carson,
John McNulty,
Elmer Kaylor,
John Fromuth,
James Shovline,
Gurnale Beall,
James McVey,
Charles Reynolds,
Roy Springer,
Fred Reynolds,
Mossy Geplin,
Perry Slusher,
Henry Allekruse,
Johnnie Bruer,
Clayton Beatty,
Bastus Kechlenner,
Henry Kries,
Fred Sheldon,
John Hess,
Bert Steiley,
Frank Roy,
Charles Hilker,
Frank Wing,
Floyd Weaver,
Willie Krick,
Redmond Aikins,
Fred Hilker.

Anthony Wessmantel,
Frank Webber,
Louis Dick,
Maurice Crawford,
Ross McNally,
William Webber,
Jesse Backey,
George O'Brien,
Jesse Fulton,
Clyde Hench,
Webster Dodaherty,
Eugene Oppenheimer,
Herman Hill,
Martin Allekruse,
Bert Lewis,
Arthur Rupp,
Ed Cunningham,
Willard VanCamp,
Walter Kavanaugh,
Albert Rhoades,
Raymond Bowser,
Harry Weaver,
Roy Lewis,
Fred Webber,
Edward Henkenius,
Gust Boepke,
Clayton Johnson,
William Adler.

George R. Hench, of the Typographical union, was present and was invited to speak, but the noise became so terrific that it was thought best to adjourn before any damage was done.

After the election of the following honorary members, Prof. N. R. Leonard, of the Gazette; E. A. K. Hackett, of THE SENTINEL; A. J. Moynihan, of the Journal; W. D. Page, of the News, and Gart Shober, of the Monday Morning Times, the boys adjourned with three rousing cheers for the city of Fort Wayne and the Newsboy's union.

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

Judge Bradley Turns a Deaf Ear to the Colonel.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Judge Bradley today overruled the motion of the counsel for Representative W. C. P. Breckinridge for a new trial of the celebrated Breckinridge-Pollard breach of promise suit. Bond was fixed at $100 for an appeal, which Breckinridge's counsel gave notice would be taken to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

Notice to Ministers.

It is important that every minister should be present at the meeting at Berry street M. E. church, Sabbath, April 29, 4 p. m., to sign
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The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY APRIL 28, 1894

TONIGHT.

MASONIC TEMPLE—Oscar Wilde's play, "Lady Windermere's Fan," by Freshmen's.
CITY Y. M. C. A.—Monthly meeting of Triangle Cycling Club.
CARPENTERS' UNION — Regular meeting.

The political ward workers of both parties are getting in their best licks just now.

The chief requirements of a healthy city are pure air, plenty of water, good drainage and cleanliness. Has Fort Wayne all of these?

A steamer that will feed and transport hundreds of men on a wild mission, while it may not be a paradise, is not a bad sort of place.

The councilmanic candidates on the democratic city ticket are, taken as a whole, the best ever selected in this city. They should receive the vote of every democrat.

The concentration of the Coxey tramps in different parts of the west may cause trouble. These men should be made to feel that the law will be enforced rigidly against them if they violate it.

The candidates for water works trustees on the democratic city ticket are men who have had experience in city affairs and are well qualified for the positions. They should receive a rousing majority.

If you want to vote a straight ticket stamp only once inside the party emblem at the head. If you want to vote a mixed ticket do not stamp inside the emblem at the head but stamp inside every square in front of the names of candidates for whom you wish to vote.

Some of the Indianapolis papers are "roasting" State Pension Agent Spencer for giving his sister a position in the pension office. It would be a good plan for Mr. Spencer to run the pension office to suit himself. If he pays attention to the politicians he will not suit anybody. Miss Spencer is a lady of rare abilities for any clerical position and no better appointment could have been made.

The sad accident last evening which resulted in the death of Little Willie Behrendt, who was run over and killed by a locomotive on the Pittsburg railroad in this city, should be a warning to parents about allowing their children to linger along railroad tracks. It is dangerous at any time, but in this city where so many trains are passing and where switch locomotives are constantly going to and fro, it is doubly dangerous and even grown persons run great risks in walking along the tracks. It is well to remember, and every one should heed the warning, that railroad tracks are constant danger places and too much care and precaution cannot be exercised while about them, as death lurks there at all times.

An interesting and valuable incident in showing the results of Sabbath observance is related by a missionary of the China Inland work, of a Chinese rice seller who, though making only a living sufficient to supply his daily needs, realized that he should close his shop on the Sabbath day. Bravely he resolved to cast himself upon divine protection for food and put up this notice on Saturday: "Now that I am a Christian this shop will be closed tomorrow, and anybody who wants rice for Sunday must buy it today." As a result of this act many more than usual purchased rice from him on the Saturday. his prosperity continued and he was soon able to open other shops and eventually became one of the flourishing rice merchants of the city. His devotion kept pace with his prosperity; first his house was thrown open for evangelistic services, and as his means increased, a chapel was built in which he or a missionary preached every Sabbath day.

Governor Matthews, Attorney General Smith and other state officers are receiving many letters concerning the punishment of violators of the fish laws. Along the Wabash river and other streams the people say the seiners are disregarding the law, but that it is difficult to convict them. A number of men have written to Governor Matthews, saying they will aid in capturing the offenders without charge if they can have conferred upon them the authority to make arrests. The attorney general says that the sheriff of a county can appoint as many deputies as he likes for this purpose, but must be responsible for them. Where fishermen can be caught in the act of unlawfully taking fish from the water or destroying them the deputies can make arrests without warrants. Otherwise, warrants are necessary. The simplest way, the attorney general says, would be for spies to patrol the banks of streams, and when any one is seen fishing illegally, to file an affidavit against him with a justice of the peace. The state fish commissioner, the governor says, is practically helpless in capturing these criminals. He has no authority to make arrests and the fund of $500 a year allowed him for salary and traveling expenses is too small to admit any good being accomplished.

The meeting of the newsboys of the city last night for the purpose of forming a union, will call to mind the important part that they play, not only here in Fort Wayne but in every city of the Union, in the distribution of the world's news. Bright-eyed, nimble-footed and light-hearted, they dart almost every day from the offices of the morning and evening newspapers with, "Here's your Evening Sentinel," "Daily News," "Morning Gazette" or "Morning Journal" carrying the local and telegraphic events of the day to thousands of readers in every nook and corner of Fort Wayne. Rain or shine, winter or summer, they are on hand and ready for business. Their daily transactions as small dealers in newspapers constitute their first step in active business life. The habits formed now have a life-long influence on the character of the little fellows, soon to be men. From their ranks spring many of our most useful public men. Daily contact with all classes of society, all varieties of individuals, gives them a clearer insight into human nature and its peculiarities than any other occupation could possibly do. They are an important factor in every day life, keeping closely informed on public matters of both national and local significance, and thus preparing themselves for a more important position in society when newsboy days are outgrown. Long life, success and happiness to the newsboys of Fort Wayne is the wish of The Sentinel.

Journalistic Chivalrousness.

In announcing the termination of a marriage engagement between two well known persons a newspaper lately mentioned, with an air of pride, that the engagement was broken in consequence of some episodes in the life of the prospective bride which had been discovered by representatives of that paper and given to the world in its columns. It seemed to regard this as a triumph of journalistic enterprise. So it was. It was a triumph of exactly the same kind as a carrion bird feels when it has discovered one of its own peculiar kind of feasts.

In the days of George D. Prentice of The Courier-Journal he would permit not a word to be published in it derogatory to a woman in respectable society. No matter how choice a bit of scandal might be, it was struck out by Prentice if the good name of a lady was involved. Consequently journalistic scavengers had no opportunity to exploit themselves there. This admirable example has been followed since the days of Prentice by other distinguished and chivalrous editors. Only the scavenger newspapers depart to any extent from this rule and glory in discovering and spreading putrefaction.

In many cases these scavenger journals do harm that they will never get forgiveness for this side of the great hereafter, if they do then. A slight matrimonial difficulty or a foolish episode in a woman's life in her innocent youth, an episode she has repented of in sackcloth and ashes a thousand times, is clawed up from the earth where it is buried, and plastered upon the pages of a so called newspaper. Shabby kind of news this is. The lady may be one of the best and noblest of women, but the scavenger journal deliberately tries to ruin her and glories in it.

A lady is utterly helpless in presence of such a paper. The most delicate fabric in existence is a woman's good name. She may have built it up by years of spotless life and selfless work. Then comes the journalistic scavenger and blows his foul breath upon it. It withers away and vanishes, and the woman's life is ruined henceforth. All her years of good deeds go for nothing before the newspaper scavenger. This is not journalism; it is infamy.

Excluding Women Spectators.

The question has been asked a number of times recently whether there is any law that will permit a judge to send women spectators out of a courtroom while at the same time he permits men to remain. The question has not been answered. The Pro Re Nata is a club of ladies in Washington that at least have had a little amusement from resolving themselves into mock congress and discussing and passing or defeating bills prepared in exact imitation of those laid before the real congress. The Pro Re Nata recently took up this very matter of excluding women from courtroom trials in which women were concerned either as accused or accuser.

The ladies prepared and passed unanimously a bill declaring in substance that hereafter in the District of Columbia, in cases where a woman is one of the parties, it shall be unlawful to exclude women as spectators unless men are also excluded; further, that in cases in which a woman was party to a suit the jury should be made up of at least half women. In cases where a woman alone was on trial the bill of this mock congress made it unlawful for men to be present as spectators. The Pro Re Nata members were of the opinion that the presence of refined, moral women was always a check and a safeguard at legal trials, and the interests of their own sex demanded that they should be present. At least the presence of such was as proper as that of the young military cadets and male college students who thronged to the courtroom at Washington recently and filled to overflowing the seats from which Judge Bradley had excluded the women. Is this a specimen of what advanced women think they are thinking about?

One of the gigantic tasks of the twentieth century will be the irrigation of arid lands all over the globe. Agriculturists will learn not to depend on rainfall, but to supply water artificially to the roots of plants. Many parts of the United States now considered to be supplied with water from the rainfalls will be provided with irrigating canals, and droughts will do no harm. Then will commence the era of great things in agriculture and fruit raising.

We observe with concern the growing use of that abominable phrase "quite a little." We think it started from the great city of New York, where the worst English in America is spoken, but we are not sure. At any rate, don't say it. We have seen it in a dignified speech, and the effect was grotesque. Say "some" or "considerable" or "a little"—anything, in short, except "quite a little." It is meaningless, and it is vulgarism. Steer away from it.

Hungary has achieved a step on the road to progress. The bill legalizing civil marriage has been passed. Hungary needed this law more than most states on account of the great differences in theology among her varied population.

The best perfumes command extravagantly high prices. An attempt is being made in Jamaica to establish a plant for the manufacture of perfumes. In the mild climate there flowers can be grown with ease and in great abundance, and it is proposed to turn this fact to commercial account.

Chili is trying to extend her export of Peruvian nitrates as far as Australia. These South American Yankees are tireless. If they would only keep clear of civil war, they would soon be as prosperous as the United States.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Bids Opened for Paving Market Space.

A Large Building to be Erected on the Market Grounds—Sidewalks on Killea Street.

For paving with vitrified [illegible] the [illegible] of the market space from [illegible] street to [illegible] Washington street:

W. [illegible] bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft, Canton	$1 [illegible]
same same Massillon	1 [illegible]
same same Mack	1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
Curbing, Lewisburg stone, per lin ft	31
Curbing, Berea stone per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, per lin ft	07
Heading plank, per lin ft	10
H. W. Tapp bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft, Canton	1 37
Brick pavement per lin ft, Mack standard and shale	1 30
Brick pavement per lin ft, fire clay	1 30
Brick pavement per lin ft, Zanesville blue granite	1 38
Grading per cubic yd	21
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	32
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, per lin ft	07
Heading plank, per lin ft	06
Julius Bennis bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft, Canton	1 34
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, per lin ft	[illegible]
[illegible] bids—	
Brick pavement, per lin ft, Canton	1 88
same same Mack	1 27
same same Massillon	1 50
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank, per lin ft	[illegible]
T. D. [illegible] bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft, Canton	1 [illegible]
same same Mack fire clay	1 [illegible]
same same Massillon	1 [illegible]
Brick pavement per lin ft, Zanesville blue granite	1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank, per lin ft	[illegible]
Wilding & Derheimer bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft, Canton	1 [illegible]
Brick pavement per lin ft, Zanesville granite	[illegible]
Brick pavement per lin ft, Minerva fire clay	1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank, per lin ft	[illegible]
Geo. Horstman bids—	
Brick pavement, Canton brick, per sq yd	$1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank per lin ft	[illegible]
C. F. Moellering bids—	
Brick pavement per sq yd, Canton	1 45
same same Massillon	1 15
same same Hallwood	1 13
same same Hallwood block	1 50
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank per lin ft	[illegible]

For paving with vitrified paving brick, the east side of the market space from Wayne street to Washington street, a width of [illegible] feet,

Wilding & Derheimer bid	
Brick pavement per sq yd, Canton	$1 25
Brick pavement per sq yd, Zanesville granite	1 [illegible]
Brick pavement per sq yd, Minerva fire clay	1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank per lin ft	[illegible]
T. D. [illegible] bids—	
Brick pavement per sq yd, Canton	$1 [illegible]
Brick pavement per sq yd, Mack fire clay	1 [illegible]
same same Massillon	1 [illegible]
Brick pavement per sq yd, Zanesville blue granite	1 [illegible]
Brick pavement per sq yd, Mack standard and shale brick	1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank per lin ft	[illegible]
[illegible] bids—	
Brick pavement per sq yd, Canton	$1 45
same same Mack	1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Curbing, Greensburg stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank per lin ft	[illegible]
H. W. Tapp bids—	
Brick pavement, Canton, per sq yd	1 [illegible]
same Mack Standard shale	1 [illegible]
same Fire Clay	1 [illegible]
same Zanesville Blue Granite, per sq yd	1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
same Greensburg same	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank, per lin ft	[illegible]
C. F. Moellering bids	
Brick pavement, Canton, per sq yd	1 [illegible]
same Massillon same	1 [illegible]
same Hallwood same	1 [illegible]
same Hallwood block	1 [illegible]
Grading, per cubic yard	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
same Greensburg same	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, same	[illegible]
Heading plank, same	[illegible]
Geo. Horstman bids	
Brick pavement, Canton, per sq yd	1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
same Greensburg, same	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, same	[illegible]
Heading plank, same	[illegible]
Julius Bennis bids—	
Brick pavement, Canton, per sq yd	1 [illegible]
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
same Greensburg, same	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, same	[illegible]
Heading plank, same	[illegible]
Wm. Dickson & Co. bids	
Brick pavement, Canton, per sq yd	1 [illegible]
same Hallwood	1 [illegible]
same Mack brick	1 [illegible]
Grading, per cubic yd	[illegible]
Curbing, Berea stone, per lin ft	[illegible]
same Greensburg, same	[illegible]
same Lewisburg, Ohio	[illegible]
Resetting old curbing, per lin ft	[illegible]
Heading plank, per lin ft	[illegible]

For brick sidewalks on the north side of Killea street

Geo. Wilhelm bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	15
W. H. Inswiler bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
W. H. Oetting bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	27
Grading per cubic yard	12
John Bertels bids	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
H. F. C. Horstman bids	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
John McCann bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
Julius Bennis bids	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
Chas. Horstman bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	27
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Fred Oetting bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	15

For brick sidewalks on the south side of Holman street,

W. H. Inswiler bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
John Bertels bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
H. F. C. Horstman bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	27
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
John McCann bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	27
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Anton [illegible] bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Chas. Horstman bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
W. H. Oetting bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Geo. Wilhelm bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Fred Oetting bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]

For brick sidewalks on the south side of Hoffman street

George Wilhelm bids	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Chas. Horstman bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
Fred Oetting bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
Anton [illegible] bids	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
John McCann bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
H. F. C. Horstman bids	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
John Bertels bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yard	[illegible]
W. H. Inswiler bids—	
Brick pavement per lin ft	[illegible]
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]
W. H. Oetting bids	
Brick pavement per lin ft	27
Grading per cubic yd	[illegible]

The following bids were referred to committees on markets:

For covering the market space,

We hereby propose to furnish the necessary foundations, cost and wrought iron work and carpenter work for covering the market space on Barr street, in accordance with plans and specifications and plans prepared by Alfred Grindle, architect, not including the galvanized iron roofing, cornices, ridging, conductors and market benches for the sum of $[illegible].

We will furnish and set in place the necessary galvanized corrugated iron cornices, ridging and conductor spouts, as per the above named specifications and plans, for the sum of $[illegible].

We will furnish you sixty-two market benches as per said specifications and plans, for the sum of $[illegible].

We will furnish you the foundations, cast and wrought iron work, carpenter work, roofing, cornices, ridging and conductor pipes, including the 62 market benches, and the entire work erected, ready for use, in accordance with the detail specifications and plans mentioned above, for a total sum of $[illegible]. All materials and workmanship will be the very best of their respective kinds and fully guaranteed.

Trusting for the favorable consideration and acceptance of our proposition, we remain, Kerr Murray Mfg. Co.

I propose to furnish all the material and labor for the erection of a building to cover the market space on Barr street, between Wayne and Washington streets, in accordance with the plans and specifications as prepared by Alfred Grindle, architect, for the sum of $[illegible]. J. A. [illegible].

I will furnish all material and labor required to complete the market place according to plans and specifications for the sum of $[illegible].

The 62 benches will cost $[illegible] each. John V. Hiler.

I propose to furnish all material and labor for the erection of said building to cover market space according to plans and specifications made by A. Grindle, architect, Fort Wayne, for the sum of $[illegible]. F. Howard.

We the undersigned, agree to furnish all material of different kinds, perform all labor to complete market covering according to plans and specifications by Alfred Grindle, architect, for the sum of $[illegible]. In benches we would add $[illegible] to the above figure. Henry A. [illegible].

On motion the council took a recess until Monday, April 30, 1894, at 7:30 p. m.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON V, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 29.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xlv, 1-15—Memory Verses, 3-5—Golden Text, Luke xvii, 3—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "There stood no man with him, while Joseph made himself known to his brethren." The seven years of famine had begun, and not only all Egypt, but all countries, came to Joseph to buy corn (xli, 56, 57). Ten of Joseph's brethren, at once recognized by him, but not he by them, had come for corn, and nine had gone home with their sacks full and their money in their sacks, with instructions to bring their youngest brother when they came again, Simeon remaining being detained as hostage. They had now returned, bringing Benjamin, and the 11 had dined with Joseph, being seated at table according to their ages, much to their surprise, for as yet they knew him not.

2. "And he wept aloud, and the Egyptians and the house of Pharaoh heard." Our lesson begins and ends with weeping, but it is weeping for joy. Consider the seven weepings of Joseph in chapters xlii, 24; xliii, 30; xlv, 2, 14; xlvi, 29; l, 1, 17.

3. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, I am Joseph. Doth my father yet live?" Is it any wonder that they were troubled and could not answer? How vividly would come to mind the events of 20 years before as they looked upon the face of him whose pitiful cries and tears they would not regard, and now he has already been returning them good for evil while at the same time leading them to repentance. It must be all true, for who but Joseph could know their ages so as to arrange them at table?

4. "And Joseph said unto his brethren, Come near to me, I pray you. And they came near. And he said, I am Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt." We can imagine them dumb with astonishment until he calls them near to him and repeats the astounding statement with the additional allusion to their guilt. It is all true, and after so long a time their sin has found them out (Num. xxxii, 23).

5. "Now therefore be not grieved nor angry with yourselves that ye sold me hither, for God did send me before you to preserve life." He maketh the wrath of man to praise Him (Ps. lxxvi, 10), and Joseph had grace to see, not the hatred of his brethren, but the guiding hand of God. It is possible for us to see God in everything and believe and rejoice in Rom. viii, 28, 29.

6. "For these two years hath the famine been in the land, and yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest." As truly as there had been seven years of plenty, so surely would there be seven years of famine. Joseph simply believed God—he had no other means of knowing. "Abraham believed God." Let our souls say, "I believe God" (Jas. ii, 23; Acts xxvii, 25).

7. "And God sent me before you to preserve you a posterity in the earth and to save your lives by a great deliverance." How suggestive it all is of Jesus hated, sold, rejected, slain, yet still alive, a great deliverer, the only deliverer, and ere long now He will say to the nation of Israel, "I am Jesus, your brother, whom ye crucified." They shall see Him and mourn bitterly and welcome Him (Zech. xii, 10; xiii, 1). Many individual Jews are now seeing and receiving Him by faith, but soon it will be all Israel.

8. "So now it was not you that sent me hither, but God." Joseph ascribed all the glory for making him a father to Pharaoh and ruler over all Egypt. He has nothing but forgiveness for his brethren and praises for God. Jesus told Pilate that he could have no power against Him except it were given him by God (John xix, 11). We may all believe that nothing can come to us without God.

9. "Haste ye and go up to my father and say unto him, Thus saith thy son Joseph, God hath made me lord of all Egypt. Come down unto me; tarry not." He thinks of his poor old father, wondering day by day if Benjamin will ever return to him, little dreaming that Benjamin will come all right and Joseph too. And he longs to have his father see and share his glory. See the longing of Jesus in John xvii, 24.

10. "And thou shalt dwell in the land of Goshen, and thou shalt be near unto me, thou, and thy children, and thy children's children, and thy flocks, and thy herds, and all that thou hast." Mark the repeated "near unto me" of verses 4 and this verse and think of Israel a people near unto Jehovah (Ps. cxlviii, 14), and of all who were once afar off made nigh by the blood of Jesus (Eph. ii, 13). See even the flocks and herds included and think of all creation enjoying the great deliverance (Rom. viii, 21).

11. "And there will I nourish thee, for yet there are five years of famine, lest thou and thy household and all that thou hast come to poverty." Assurance of continued and abundant supply for all. He who spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with Him also freely give us all things (Rom. viii, 32)? Consider the daily rations and the day by day without fail of II Kings xxv, 30, and Ezra vi, 9, and let your heart rejoice.

12. "And behold your eyes see, and the eyes of my brother Benjamin, that it is my mouth that speaketh unto you." When the disciples were troubled as Jesus Himself stood in their midst after the resurrection, He said, Handle Me and see that it is I Myself (Luke xxiv, 36-39). Thomas was encouraged to feel the very wounds of Jesus (John xx, 27). And when Jesus shall be asked by the Jews about the wounds in His hands He will say that He received them in the house of His friends (Zech. xiii, 6).

13. "And ye shall tell my father of all my glory in Egypt and of all that ye have seen, and ye shall haste and bring down my father hither." They would have to say when they told all they could, "Father, we can't tell you the half of his glory" (I Kings x, 7). And when they did tell him Jacob couldn't believe it till he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to fetch him. "That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you" is the testimony of the apostles (I John i, 3; Acts iv, 20).

14, 15. "And he fell upon his brother Benjamin's neck and wept. And Benjamin wept upon his neck. Moreover, he kissed all his brethren and wept upon them, and after that his brethren talked with him." What assurance of forgiveness! What tears of joy on the part of Joseph and of Benjamin! But did the others weep? The record does not say. Tears pent up sometimes come afterward. Joseph's heart is full as he gives of his bounty to his father and his brethren. What wondrous grace to these brethren, and yet how small when compared with the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ—the grace by which we are saved, in which we stand and the full revelation of which we still wait for (Eph. ii, 8; Rom. v, 2; I Pet. i, 13).

Impossible.

He—And would you marry a poor poet?
She—I don't see how I could marry a rich one.—Life.

DOWN THE RAPIDS.

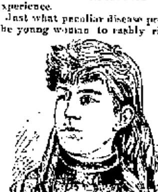
STRANGE FREAKS IN THREE YOUNG GIRLS.

EACH WANTED TO EXCEL THE OTHER.

A St. Paul Girl's Example Imitated Until Death Claims One Victim. The Thrilling Death Penalty of Loretta Lacroix.

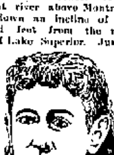
"IF I COULD ONLY do something that no other girl has done before me." These were the words uttered by 19-year-old Effie Forrest, a pretty St. Paul damsel, a few days before she leaped from the big bridge which spans the surging waters of the Mississippi, close by the falls of St. Anthony, last fall. She was picked up more dead than alive, and it was many weeks before she was the Effie Forrest of former days. But she had done something that "no other girl had done before" her, and, it may be presumed, she was well satisfied with her experience.

Just what peculiar disease prompted the young woman to rashly risk her life, it would be difficult to guess, but that it is catching, there can be very little room for doubt. A short while afterward Lillian Joy, a Sault St. Marie, Mich., girl, donned her seaside bathing suit and went down the "Soo Rapids" on a piece of slab. She emerged from the water at the foot of the falls uninjured, and is now known as the heroine of "the Soo." The feat she accomplished had never before been attempted. Even the most skillful manipulator of the Indian birch canoe shudders with fear as he glides his craft between the angry rocks which protrude abruptly along the steep incline of St. Mary's roaring torrent.

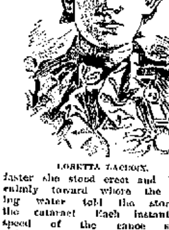


EFFIE FORREST.

Next to the great falls of Niagara is the Lachine rapids of the Ottawa river, the most treacherous feeder of the great St. Lawrence. It empties into that river above Montreal, and rushes down an incline of several thousand feet from the northern shores of Lake Superior. Just above Ottawa, the gay capital of the Canadian dominion are the Lachine rapids which rush down 500 feet in less than a quarter of a mile. In the legend of the Huron and Iroquois there are stories of Indian fairies steering birch canoes down these rapids, but until recently no one ever dreamed that a human being would have the courage to imitate the example set forth in story. Probably Loretta Lacroix, who recently made the attempt, had read of the feats of the Forrest and Joy girls and decided to go them one better. Or perhaps she just wanted to die. Any way she secured a canoe the other morning and, pushing it out into the stream half a mile above the rapids, waved her hands to some persons who had not divined her intentions until too late. She pointed in the direction of the rapids, and as the little craft began to go faster and faster she stood erect and looked calmly toward where the foaming water told the story of the cataract. Each instant the speed of the canoe seemed to increase its speed tenfold. On either shore a few horrified spectators watched the strange scene. It was too late to think of rescue. The rider only pointed her head toward the yawning, swirling torrent that was soon to engulf her. She was now within a few yards of its mouth. The spectators turned away their eyes and in another instant canoe and occupant had disappeared among the clouds of foam which grew denser at the vortex of the fall. In an hour the shores below the falls were lined with excited citizens of the Canadian capital, among whom news of the suicide had been rapidly disseminated. A patrol was established along either shore, but the body was not discovered. Neither has a trace of the canoe been found. It was, perhaps, a case of suicide. The Lacroix girl lived with her parents, wealthy French Canadians, near where she embarked. She had been attending the grammar school, where she became the victim of a school-girl love affair. Being jilted, as she thought, by a school-boy lover, it is supposed that she took it so much to heart that she decided that death was the easiest way out of it. Her strange method of self-destruction is incomprehensible. J. H. White.



LILLIAN JOY.



LORETTA LACROIX.

Stanton's Photos are the best.

IT IS TIME TO GET WELL.

All Nature Takes a New Start--New Sap Runs in the Trees and New Blood Courses Through the Veins--In Spring Take Paine's Celery Compound, the One Remedy That Cures.

Everything is upward striving;
'Tis as easy now for the heart to be true
As for fields to be green or skies to be blue;
'Tis the proper way of living.

All animate nature feels the touch of spring. Nature has her great spring cleaning days. The birds get new plumage, the fish put on their fresh, glistening, scaly armor, new streams of fresh water start from the ground; there are new buds and livelier sap, and in the human body the heart throbs with fuller, stronger beats.

It is a season of great changes.

At no time during the year is the body so inclined to get rid of old, discard conditions, chronic sickness, and deep seated disorders of the vital organs.

It is for these reasons that Paine's celery compound, the most famous nerve regulator and blood purifier in the world, has acquired the name of the great spring medicine.

There is not a single village in the country large enough to boast its regular physician or drug store where Paine's celery compound is not being more largely used this month than any other remedy. It is known wherever progress and enlightenment have pushed railroad or the newspaper.

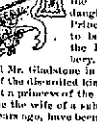
Paine's celery compound is the very utmost the medical research of today can do for the exhausted, badly-nourished nerves and thin, impure blood. It goes straight to the causes of the mischief in the many forms of disease resulting from nervous debility and insufficient or vitiated blood. A thousand gainful symptoms arise from these two prime causes. Correct the nerves and blood with Paine's celery compound and the entire system must get well; diseases of particular parts disappear, and strength and health by day and sound, invigorating sleep by night, return by an unfailing natural process. Paine's celery compound drives out diseases of the liver, heart, and kidneys by sending pure, sufficient blood, loaded with reconstructive material through these vital organs, instead of a watery, impure fluid that can neither nourish nor invigorate. Dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, heart disease, general nervous debility, and loss of strength cannot remain when the nerves and blood receive their daily reinforcement of rich, abundant nourishment from Paine's celery compound.

Most diseases are signs of poverty, either of blood or nerves. Paine's celery compound makes people well because it feeds starved nerves and blood and regulates their functions. Try it and be convinced, as are thousands of men and women and children everywhere.

MAKES GOOD BUTTER.

PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES THE ROYAL BEAUTY.

She May Wed Lord Rosebery by and With the Consent of Her Grandmother—Queer Sprigs from the Royal Tree.



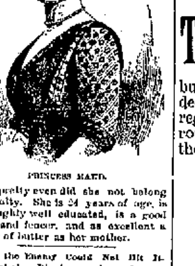
F RUMOR HAS repented of her former sins and ceased to be the lying jade she was, then Princess Maud the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales, is to be married to the Earl of Rosebery, who succeeded Mr. Gladstone in the premiership of the disunited kingdom.

That a princess of the blood should become the wife of a subject would, a few years ago, have been hooted at as a ridiculous impossibility in England. Thirty years have not passed since the mother of the future queen-consort wanted to marry Lord Hood. But her cousin, Queen Victoria, refused to permit such a mesalliance and chose a husband for her out of the German Serene Highnesses.

In no country have democracy and liberal mindedness made such rapid strides of late years as in England. "Her most gracious" seems to have traveled with the times, for since Princess Mary was not allowed to marry the man of her choice, her majesty has given a daughter in marriage to a subject, and one granddaughter. And apropos of the daughter's alliance it was said at the time that Lord Rosebery might have had the hand of Princess Louise, now marchioness of Lorne, for the asking.

Still more curious is the fact that an English princess should become the wife of the widower of a Jewess. Up to 1858 a Jew could not legally become a member of parliament. Since then England has had a premier (Disraeli) born of Jewish parents, a Jew lord chief baron (Jessel), and has a Jew (Rothschild) sitting in the house of lords. Now we shall probably see the strange spectacle of the children of a Jewess taking precedence of the children of a princess of the blood.

Princess Maud is known in the family circle as "Harry," much to the disgust of the queen, who strongly objects to her grandchildren being given nicknames. She is by far the best looking of the Prince of Wales' three daughters, and would be considered quite pretty even did she not belong to royalty. She is 24 years of age, is thoroughly well educated, is a good rider and fencer, and as excellent a maker of butter as her mother.



PRINCESS MAUD.

Where the Enemy Could Not Hit It.

Marshal Blucher, the famous Prussian general, was always foremost in fight. His zeal in attack was such, indeed, that the Russians nicknamed him "Marshal Forwards."

After the battle of Waterloo, Louis XVIII., the king of France, desired to bestow upon him the Order of the Holy Ghost, but the old soldier would not accept it. He hadn't forgotten how Napoleon had trodden on his country for years, and he hated France and everything French. The duke of Wellington endeavored to persuade him to receive the mark of royal respect.

"If I do," said Blucher, "I will hang the order on my back." "Well," replied the duke, "if you do, you will only show how highly you value it, by hanging it where the enemy will never hit it." This was a neatly turned compliment.

Was the Father of Six Beauties.

Count August Breunner has just died at Fiume, in Austria. He was the last male member of an old Rhenish family which settled in Styria in the fourteenth century. The late count was widely celebrated as the father of six daughters, all of them celebrated beauties. One is married to Mr. John Whitehead, of torpedo fame.

Will Soon Retire.

Gen. O. O. Howard will reach the retiring age on Nov. 4 next. It is his intention, when his military service is completed, to take up his residence in Burlington, Vt., where his son, Capt. Guy Howard, of the army, is stationed, being engaged in building Fort Ethan Allen, which will be used as a cavalry post.

Has an Eye for Business.

Adelia Louise Stowe, a literary person of Omaha, Neb., asked the local courts for permission to change her name to Kohnstamm, on the plea that she could better achieve fame with an uncommon name. The court earned her gratitude by considering her grounds frivolous and rejecting her petition.

There Are Many Such.

Pete Amsterdam—Jimson acts rather queer. I think his mind is unsettled.

Gus De Smith—I don't know about his mind; but I know, to my sorrow, that his bills are unsettled.

Stanton's Photos are the best.

THE WHEEL.

California boasts of a racer whose pet name is "Big Legs Wells."

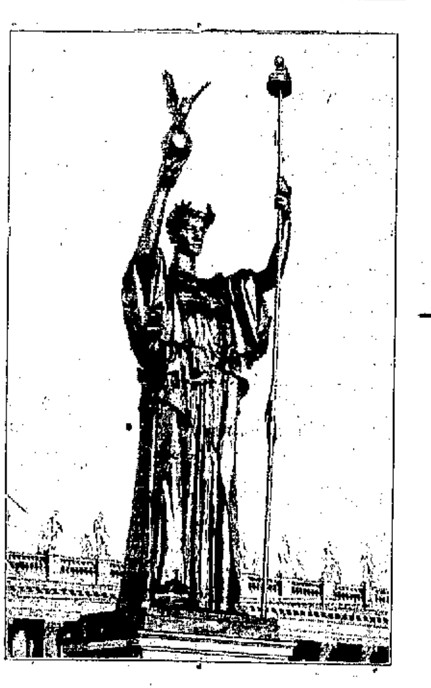
At the meet of the Scranton club of July 4 prizes of diamonds to the value of $2,000 will be offered.

Speed is the graveyard of amateurism, and record is the tombstone that marks the grave of the dead.

In the past five years W. F. Murphy has ridden in 529 races and has won 234 first, 58 second and 70 third prizes.

A racing machine with 34-inch wheels is being built for a California racing man who is 6 feet 3 inches in height.

A man may have speed and amateurism at the same time, but it isn't amateurism that is going to suffer in the end.



The Peristyle Has Fallen

but the Statue of the Republic stills stands with her gilded back to its blackened ruins. Niobe like, she drops regretful tears into the silent lagoon at her feet, and rouses the lonely Columbia upon her fountain across the Court of Honor with the salutation

"Good Morning,

Have you seen

Picturesque World's Fair?"

PICTURESQUE WORLD'S FAIR, the latest and grandest of World's Fair reproductions, is the ONLY series that appears in natural colors, each of its 256 pictures being reproductions of

Water Colored Photographs,

By famous artists, and each one being worthy of a frame. It is also the only work which is indorsed by Director General Geo. R. Davis, and the labor and expense of its production are so great successful imitation is out of the question. All the resources of art and the aid of all modern improvements in printing, in portraiture and in engraving, have been summoned, and the work is what might have been expected from expenditure on such a grand scale. It is so remarkable that the Director General gave promptly to "Picturesque World's Fair" his enthusiastic indorsement and approval. Who better than he should know when at last the Columbian exposition has been rightly pictured, who better than the man who was at the head, whose enterprise and energy afforded so much of the grand impetus of the undertaking, whose whole heart was in the enterprise and who knows its every feature as a father does his child?

How to Obtain the Series. In every issue of "The Sentinel," there will appear a numbered coupon. Cut this coupon out and preserve it until six of different dates have been accumulated, then bring or forward them, together with TWENTY CENTS, to the Fine Art Department of "The Sentinel" and there will be delivered to your address the part called for of the series of sixteen parts of this magnificent collection of sixteen colored views, each, which make up

Picturesque World's Fair.

PART SECOND.
8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.
The Fort Wayne Sentinel.
8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.
PART SECOND.
ESTABLISHED 1833.
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.
PRICE FIVE CENTS

NYE ON MOURNING.

HE TELLS OF SOME OF THE USES IT MAY BE PUT TO.

A Letter From One Who Wants to Have Some Fun—The Story of a Musician Who Took a Bath and Got Himself Disliked.

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

It is very pleasant to know that a strong effort is being made to secure, through the efforts of the postmaster general, a stamp for letter postage, to be known as a mourning stamp, to be used on mourning stationery and to harmonize with the grief supposed to be contained in the letter itself.

The possibilities of mourning have never yet been fully worked out by any means. We have mourning livery for our coachmen and mourning rosettes and harness for the horses, and even though the team should kick up and feel gay or the coachman get his skates on, to use an alcoholic term, it is a joy and a comfort to know that they have black rosettes, etc., on them, and that they externally mourn like everything.

A postage stamp with a broad black border and representing a widow with a long black crape veil, and other black clothing from the skin out, and leaning over a marble slab, a large weeping willow forming the background, a pool of tears in the foreground reflecting the sad face of the bereaved, while the second husband may be seen concealed behind the willow (though of course this last will be hard to arrange successfully), would be a good design for a widow's stamp. The widower could have one representing himself in the act of tearing up the green grass in the cemetery or oiling a revolver to be ready for suicidal purposes, while looking surreptitiously through the picket fence at a female college out for a walk.

The great field of mourning evidences has as yet hardly been touched. We have mourning clothing, jewelry, livery and harness, but even such a glorious possibility as mourning ice cream, pie and watermelons has never been given any attention. I have even known black haired widows to suddenly become golden haired in the midst of their mourning and put milk in their cafe noir.

The time is coming when such things will be termed vulgar.

Why should we show other evidences of mourning and not paint our houses black? Why doesn't some enterprising florist grow a variety of black flowers? Why not muzzle the lark, and the thrush, and the bobolink, and make them shut up their glad songs? Why should the green grass grow and the brook babble on in the golden sun and enjoy itself?

There ought to be a way by which all nature should be made to stop and pay attention to our grief. Then it could open up again when the period of our mourning is over, provided some one else had not been bereaved in the meantime.

A physician tells me that he has invented recently a sort of iron tincture, to be used in cases of extreme grief, which turns the whole inside of the mourner black. This is surely a most refined method of giving expression to sorrow.

Sometimes, of course, the external and visible signs of mourning do not betray a bursting heart, but that is neither here nor there.

I just received a deeply bordered letter, with a black seal of shoemaker's wax on the back, and I must admit that when it was handed to me my heart sank, but I cheered up as I read it. It was as follows, barring the signature and date line:

THE MOURNING LETTER.

SIXTY-SIXTH STREET AND ELM AVENUE, April 17, 1894.

DEAR MR. NYE—Can we count on you to come over tomorrow evening and aid in whooping up a little racket with some friends of mine? I have kept Lent by living at a boarding house, and now we are going to have something to eat.

I've hardly had any real fun since Charles was snatched away by the grim hand of death, but tomorrow Tom and Elizabeth and Hake and Babe are coming up to the flat, and we're going to bid dull care be gone and no mistake.

We may trip the light bombastic toe a few trips, and Hake and Tom will play elephant.

It's pretty tough on one of my temperament to shut up shop and play this grief stricken song and dance when I am yet so young and have yet so much of life to live.

Isn't that so, colonel?

Of course I'm keeping Charles' grave green, but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death!

I trust you will be on hand, for I shall open a case of canned goods and try to take the taste of Lent and bereavement out of my mouth.

Friends say I look well in mourning, but I tell you right now that I'm losing the use of some dandy party dresses for evening that were made before poor Charlie's most untimely and awkward death.

Well, say 8 o'clock, then, if I do not hear from you, and you need not bring your gospel hymns. We have them here. Yours sadly,

MRS. R. GORDON-SETTER,
Nee Probus Co.

This shows that external grief may shield a young and vernal soul. It is not necessary that we should really throw ashes on our whole existence, but that in every way we should advertise our woe and save expenses generally by retirement (when we want to retire), yet bursting forth like Mrs. Gordon-Setter, as Mrs. Gamp says, "whenever we feel so dispoged."

Let us have the mourning stamps.

Yesterday I heard a sad story of a poor young organist who had noble blood in his veins and had always tried to be a gentleman on $300 per year.

He spieled the organ at Christ church and wore a coat that had illuminated elbows, and when he left the organ seat he backed away so that no one should see the rear breadths of his pantses. He hoped to become a great musician, and since those days he has done so.

But in those times of which I speak he was poor. He ate a little ham sandwich at noon, and at eventide he hoped that some one would ask him to drop around and take a family dinner.

He was a very neat young man, was this organist. Though his cuffs were fringed with tattered threads and rough to the skin, they were very white and clean, and he, too, was well shaven, and his skin glistened from the use of hot water and towels, and no one ever thought of being so rude as to say: "Good morning. Have you used What's-his-name's soap?"

ORTOGGA KEEPS A DOG.

But one day the first soprano hurried back to get her veil after choir practice, and after that the poor organist was discharged.

He will not mind it now if he should see his name here? He will not feel hurt if I tell it? No.

Ortogga, for that was not his name, was very, very neat and handsome, and as a little child his mother used to like to take his little dimpled carcass on her gingham apron and polish him off with a sponge and What's-his-name's soap.

Then afterward he grew to be the child who was pictured in the magazine as a Snelling's food child.

Later on, when he grew to be a young man, he was still neat and clean, and you can still see his picture before and after he used cutis-kura.

But he lost his place as the organist of Christ church because he was so neat. He had no good bathing facilities at his hall bedroom, and so after the choir rehearsal on that warm spring afternoon, when the soprano came back for her veil, Ortogga had removed his 18 cents' worth of clothes and was taking a swim in the large baptismal tank under the pulpit.

Kicking up his heels in the midst of the cool baptistry and now and then digging up from the bottom with his toes a few old pins that had settled down there, he seemed to give himself up to general joy.

He was discharged, but years afterward, when the soprano was his wife and he was a great musician, he forgave her for telling the pastor about it.

But Ortogga has hot and cold water in his own house now, and he keeps a dog that eats more every day than an old woman's home. He is greatly beloved by every one, and you would never believe that he once bathed in the baptistry of Christ church and was betrayed by the soprano.

When one is successful, we forget his peculiarities of early life, but if he fails Trousers is his name.

Bill Nye

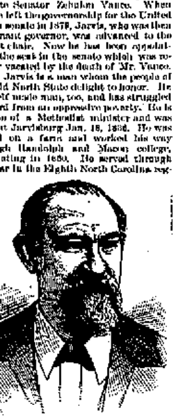
P. S.—Ortogga now gets $500 per night, "buggy rides and tooty frooty ice cream." B. N.

SUCCEEDS SENATOR VANCE.

Ex-Governor Jarvis Has Long Been Prominent In North Carolina Politics.

Ex-Governor Jarvis of North Carolina seems to be the natural political legatee of the late Senator Zebulon Vance. When Vance left the governorship for the United States senate in 1879, Jarvis, who was then lieutenant governor, was advanced to the vacant chair. Now he has been appointed to the seat in the senate which was recently vacated by the death of Mr. Vance.

Mr. Jarvis is a man whom the people of the Old North State delight to honor. He is a self made man, too, and has struggled upward from an oppressive poverty. He is the son of a Methodist minister and was born at Jarvisburg Jan. 18, 1836. He was reared on a farm and worked his way through Randolph and Macon college, graduating in 1860. He served through the war in the Eighth North Carolina regiment, advancing from private to captain. At Drury's Bluff in 1864 his right arm was shattered by a Federal bullet. The arm has ever since been carried helpless in a sling.



THOMAS JORDAN JARVIS.

After the war he kept a store and studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868. In that year he was elected a Democratic member of the legislature from Tyrrell county. He was made speaker of the house in 1874. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875 and in the year following was elected lieutenant governor of the state, succeeded Mr. Vance as governor in January, 1879, was re-elected governor in 1880 and was unanimously recommended by the legislature to President Cleveland for a cabinet office in 1884, but instead was appointed minister to Brazil by Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Jarvis married Miss Mary Woodson of Virginia on Dec. 23, 1874.

Argyle's Memorial Trees.

A strange avenue of trees is owned by the Duke of Argyle, and it is year by year growing longer. Each of the trees has been planted by some notable person, and a brass plate is fastened to the iron fencing surrounding the tree, signifying by whom it was planted.

To the Best of His Recollection.

Critical Barber (feeling new customer's bristles)—Where did you get shaved last, sir?

Customer—On my face.—Chicago Tribune.

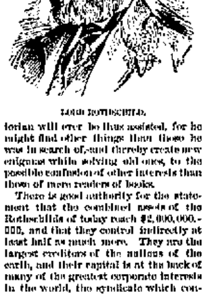
THE POWER OF GOLD.

HOW THE ROTHSCHILDS RULE THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

How the House Was Founded, How It Has Flourished and How It Maintains Its Grip on the Purse Strings of Europe—The Present Lord Rothschild.

It is doubtful if any other family, of whatever nationality, rank or lineage, ever exercised the same controlling power in human affairs as those descendants of the old Jewish banker of Frankfort-on-the-Main to whom the whole civilized world has for several generations been accustomed to refer as the Rothschilds. For nigh on to a century now they have been recognized as absolute monarchs in the world of finance, and kings and princes ruling "by the grace of God" have grown accustomed to waiting in the antechambers of these sovereigns by the power of the purse for the nod or negation that should settle the fate of dynasties and nations.

Some bright side lights could doubtless be thrown on the pages of the last century's history if access were to be had to the secret archives which have accumulated in the cabinets of the family since old Mayer Anselm's time, and the pages of some of their private account books might furnish more interesting reading to a keen eyed historian than the rarest manuscript treasures in the alcoves of any of the great libraries of the world. It is unlikely that any historian will ever be thus assisted, for he might find other things than those he was in search of, and thereby create new enigmas while solving old ones, to the possible confusion of other interests than those of mere readers of books.



LORD ROTHSCHILD.

There is good authority for the statement that the combined assets of the Rothschilds of today reach $2,000,000,000, and that they control indirectly at least half as much more. They are the largest creditors of the nations of the earth, and their capital is at the back of many of the greatest corporate interests in the world, the syndicate which controls the Russian petroleum fields, for instance, and those which, under the guidance of Cecil Rhodes, control the South African diamond mines and the famous nitrate beds wrested by Chili from Peru.

The story of the origin of this vast wealth is a schoolbook "chestnut." Everybody knows how the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, desiring to save the immense hoards of silver which had accumulated in his palace vaults as the result of selling his soldiers to fight for England and France when Napoleon's army invaded his territory to despoil him, sent for Mayer Anselm Rothschild, then a money lender in a small way at Frankfort, and offered him the use of the treasure without interest if he would convey it to a place of safety. The amount thus intrusted to Rothschild was about $5,000,000, and of this immense sum he and his sons had the free use for eight years, after which they paid an annual interest of 2 per cent upon it until 1823, when the principal was repaid to the landgrave's son and successor.

Rothschild had five sons, and before his death, which occurred in 1812, he saw them established on financial thrones in the principal money centers of Europe—Anselm in the paternal Frankfort, Nathan in London, Solomon in Vienna, James in Paris and Charles in Naples—where their sons, nephews or other natural successors reign today in their stead, except in the case of the Neapolitan house, which was discontinued on the death of its founder in 1855, his son preferring a life of gilded ease to the useless labor of increasing his inheritance. Many of his cousins have imitated him in this, and all of them have learned the superlative value in the financial world of princely establishments and regal retinues. But every generation produces for each of the houses a Napoleon of finance who makes money for all the rest, and thus the grip of the family on the purse strings of the world is never loosened.

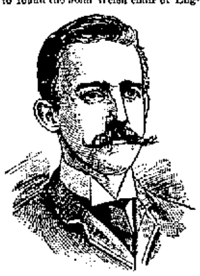
Lord Rothschild, the present head of the London house, is naturally enough the primate of the family, for London is the Rome of the financial world, and he is the pope who reigns in its Vatican. He succeeded his father in 1879 and was then known as Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, having succeeded to the baronetcy of his father's younger brother, Sir Anthony, who was the first of the English Rothschilds to be knighted and the first Jew ever created a baronet. The title of baron so freely used by the other Rothschilds is an Austrian one, derived from patents given early in the century to the five sons of Mayer Anselm.

Lord Rothschild also inherited one of these Austrian baronies, but since his elevation to the British peerage in 1886 it is of course secondary to his English title. The English Rothschilds are all great landowners, as are all of the race, for that matter, and most of them are passionate art lovers and collectors. Lord Rothschild has a magnificent estate at Tring, in Hertfordshire, and upon his walls hang the best pictures by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Turner to be found outside the national galleries.

AN ENERGETIC REFORMER.

Herbert Welsh Is Active In Civil Service and Indian Reform.

Herbert Welsh, president of the Civil Service Reform association of Pennsylvania and for a long time secretary of the Indian Rights association, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, is a son of the late John Welsh, who was one of the most eminent of the Quaker City's public spirited men. John Welsh will best be remembered by the world at large perhaps as the president of the board of finance of the Centennial exposition and the United States minister to England through whom the $5,500,000 awarded to the British government by the Halifax fish commission was paid. But Philadelphia has other and numerous remembrances of him, not the least of which was his donation of $50,000, presented to him by his fellow citizens as a mark of their appreciation of his efforts for the success of the Centennial, to found the John Welsh chair of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was otherwise a liberal patron and had long been a trustee.



HERBERT WELSH.

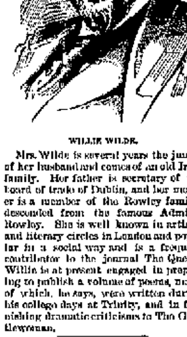
Anything of a humanitarian or benevolent nature was sure to appeal successfully to the sympathies and assistance of John Welsh. He was chairman of the executive committee of the great sanitary fair held in Philadelphia in 1864, which raised $1,000,000 in money and supplies for the soldiers and sailors in the United States service, and was a leader in all movements having for their object the promotion of the public welfare. It is not at all wonderful that the attention of the son of such a father should be turned toward philanthropic enterprises and reformatory movements such as those with which Herbert Welsh has identified himself.

Born in Philadelphia Dec. 4, 1851, Herbert Welsh, after a thorough preliminary training, entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1871. He then spent two years in Paris studying art and on his return to the United States made a tour of the west in company with Henry S. Pancoast, the ultimate result of which was the foundation of the Indian Rights association. His high ideals of citizenship led him into the civil service reform movement, and even those who have no sympathy with his ideas cannot help respecting his motives.

WILLIE WILDE'S MARRIAGE.

It Is a Matter of Interest to American and English Gossips.

Dashing William C. K. Wilde, commonly known as Willie Wilde, former husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie and brother of Oscar Wilde, the one time famous esthete, has again entered the ranks of the Benedicts. Miss Sophie Lees of London, the lady who has succumbed to Mr. Wilde's fascinations, is reported to be young, beautiful and an heiress. Mr. Wilde evidently is satisfied that marriage is not a failure, notwithstanding his previous matrimonial venture. Indeed Willie Wilde, literary man, barrister and man about town, had been considered a confirmed bachelor until his marriage with Mrs. Leslie in October, 1891, and that so experienced and discerning a man should so emphatically declare in favor of wedded bliss should give heart of grace to others of that ilk to renounce single blessedness.



WILLIE WILDE.

Mrs. Wilde is several years the junior of her husband and comes of an old Irish family. Her father is secretary of the board of trade of Dublin, and her mother is a member of the Rowley family, descended from the famous Admiral Rowley. She is well known in artistic and literary circles in London and popular in a social way and is a frequent contributor to the journal The Queen. Willie is at present engaged in preparing to publish a volume of poems, many of which, he says, were written during his college days at Trinity, and in furnishing dramatic criticisms to The Gentlewoman.

Roast Panther Commended by Gourmets.

Roast panther is the latest delicacy offered to sportsmen. The dish has just been introduced into Algerian hunting circles, who declare that the flesh of the panther is delicious, tender and juicy.

Infatuation.

The minutes had lengthened into hours, as often happens.

He felt that his fate trembled in the balance, yet he seemed powerless to help himself.

He fainted for an opening.

"When I look at that lovely hand"——

His voice trembled. He was desperate.

——"I wonder. Can you guess"——

She averted her face in confusion.

——"what I wonder?"

His indecision had fled. He was pleading with all the eloquence of youthful love.

"Can you guess what I wonder?" he persisted.

"Must I answer?" she faltered.

"Yes."

She turned to him frankly.

"Five and three-eighths, Mr. Snipperly, and three buttons."—Detroit Tribune.

Less Cost.

Her eyes flashed defiance.

"And yet, papa," she declared, "our love will burn as before."

The old man leaped to his feet. His face was demoniacal in its look of malignant triumph.

"Not much!" he shouted. "I've fixed the draft on the parlor stove so you can't open it. Aha!"—Detroit Tribune.

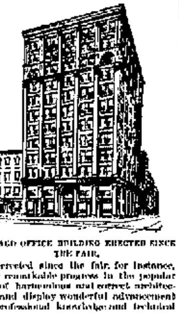
It takes a brave man to bolt the caucus.

FRUITS OF THE FAIR.

CHICAGO HAS PROFITED IMMENSELY BY THE EXPOSITION.

Its Influence on Art and Science Is Felt Throughout the Country as Well as In Chicago, Where Many Tangible Results of the Fair Are Found.

The educational effects of the Columbian exposition upon the American people are already observable in many directions. It has manifestly quickened the artistic impulses and appreciation of the beautiful always latent in the great mass of our population, besides immeasurably enlarging their interest in scientific and industrial achievements, thereby opening up new avenues of enterprise that have already led to tangible results. Nor are its effects confined to any one section or to any one class of our people. Its influences have been widespread and manifold, and even those who were unable to visit the exposition and those who apparently took no interest in it have been unable to escape its beneficent contagion. No other great enterprise ever inaugurated has better fulfilled the promises made in its behalf. Naturally enough perhaps one looks to the World's fair city itself for the first fruits of this educational harvest, and they are not hard to find for those who know how to search. Many of them indeed do not require to be searched for, but profess themselves in evidence to the most casual observer, so that he must be blind, either naturally or willfully, who misses them. The buildings erected since the fair, for instance, show remarkable progress in the popular idea of harmonious and correct architecture and display wonderful advancement in professional knowledge and technical skill on the part of those who designed them.



CHICAGO OFFICE BUILDING ERECTED SINCE THE FAIR.

Chicago had some fine buildings before the fair, but the predominant characteristics of her architecture then were rather startling than refined. The six months' object lesson in grand architectural ideals afforded by the exposition wrought an immense change. The people learned not only to appreciate the beauty and symmetry of the classical architectural orders and their legitimate descendants, but to discriminate against the inharmonious mongrels that had been foisted upon them when their taste for such things was not properly developed. Architects and others concerned in the erection of buildings will find the people better critics in the future than they have been in the past, and the wise ones among them will strive to keep ahead of the newly developed current of popular taste.

Similarly in the kindred arts of sculpture and painting and in those branches of art that are more particularly allied to household decoration and furnishing the great lessons of the exposition have not been lost either upon the people or upon those who supply their wants. The growth of appreciation for really good etchings and engravings may be taken as a prominent indication of this and is likely to be merely the forerunner of a largely increased demand for those higher forms of art that find their culminating expression in masterpieces of the painter's and the sculptor's art. Chromos and plaster of paris casts have had their day and will hereafter be relegated to the limbo of outgrown books, with colored pictures and other evidences of immaturity.

The growth of a feeling for art in a community, of a better and purer taste in buildings, sculptures, paintings and similar things, must bring about a more refined and correct taste in all those interior decorations which go so far to embellish a home. For evidence of what the exposition has brought about in this direction most men need not go beyond their own thresholds. There is hardly an American household but has felt its influence in some degree. The demand for more artistic hangings, rugs, furniture and purely decorative articles has taken immense strides forward during the past year in spite of the financial panic, which would naturally curtail indulgence in mere luxuries, and Americans who formerly gave little thought to such have learned to study their more effective and harmonious arrangement.

As to the broad domain of science little can be said, of course, in an article like this, but there are two important branches of it wherein the stimulating effects of the World's fair have been particularly noticeable. These are medicine and chemistry. The influence of the exposition on the whole science of chemistry has been very considerable, but more particular illustrations of it have been seen in the fields of metallurgy and mining. Aside from their purely scientific aspects, too, these fields have attracted attention. The fair has opened the eyes of all Europe to the immensity of our mineral resources, and Germany and England have sent large amounts of capital over for investment in our gold, silver, iron and coal lands. Another benefit the fair has wrought for chemistry is that it has brought over a number of expert chemists, technologists and mineralogists, who will do their share in developing our chemical industries and leave their impress upon the scientific history of the time.

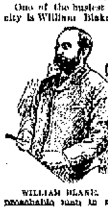
The exposition undoubtedly imparted a tremendous stimulus to medical science all over this country—all over the world, for that matter. The great exhibits of apparatus, surgical instruments and other aids to medical science and practice were a revelation to many physicians as well as to those of the laity best able to appreciate them. Hundreds of country doctors devoted days and weeks to the study of these exhibits, which proved a veritable up to date postgraduate course for many of them and must have been of immense benefit to their patients as well as themselves.

C. T. BAXTER.

THE FRIEND OF THE POOR.

Superintendent Blake Devotes All His Time to Listening to Appeals For Charity.

One of the busiest men in New York city is William Blake, superintendent of outdoor poor for the department of charities and correction, who sits all day long, six days a week, from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening, behind his desk reviewing the saddest kind of a procession of unfortunate humanity. His fellow officials jocularly call him the most approachable man in the city, because he cannot get away from the poor, the sick, the ignorant and the helpless who file past his office window at the average rate of 300 a day, always as a last resort and because they have nowhere else to go. A statistician once computed that in 12 years Mr. Blake had disposed of not less than 1,300,000 applications for charity alone, and as he has held his present position for 21 years it is probable that an estimate of twice that number would be well within the mark for his entire term.



WILLIAM BLAKE.

But besides these applications for charity many other things are brought to Mr. Blake's attention. His desk seems to be a sort of clearing house for the multitudinous troubles that beset the poor. Not only does he see unfortunates inflicted with all the diseases flesh is heir to pass by him daily, craving advice, help, consolation, but he is begged to provide wives for husbands, mothers for motherless babies, work for beings starving for work, and his aid is even asked to supply desperate souls of all sorts with doctors, lawyers, midwives and undertakers.

Kindly words of sympathy, quick, but earnest; trustworthy information, good advice and fatherly counsel to meet all cases flow ceaselessly from the superintendent's lips as he sits all day listening to complaints, appeals, arguments and inquiries, while his hands are busy opening letters, signing papers, making memoranda, handing out bottles of cough mixture or cholera medicine, according to the season of the year, making out orders for coal or passes for the various institutions in charge of his department and a variety of other occupations.

One of the oldest duties devolving on Superintendent Blake is bestowing names on the foundlings that are turned over to the city to be looked after. He seems to have a faculty for selecting pretty names for the little girls, too, generally with some sort of allusion to the circumstances under which they were found. Thus one babe picked up in the street was named Margaret Street; another, found in the hall of a tenement, was called Genevieve Hall, and a third, picked up from an ash heap, was called Miriam Ashe. The boys do not get such pretty or sentimental names. Mr. Blake prefers for them names that will look well on business cards or signs when their owners have grown up, which comparatively few of them ever do.

BY TELEPHONE TO M'GINTY.

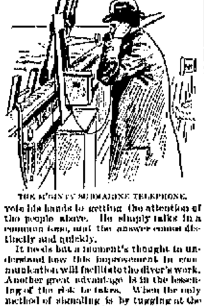
How a Submarine Diver May Talk Through His Helmet.

McGinty may now be interviewed at the bottom of the sea, and the submarine diver may henceforward talk through his helmet without being called down when he had rather be called up. He may also talk with other divers elsewhere beneath the waves on the same mission bent, thereby securing greater economy of effort and patience in the necessarily limited time at their disposal beneath the water.

Three advantages are secured by an adaptation of the telephone made by Wrecker Whitelaw of San Francisco, who has devised certain improvements on the Bell instrument to fit it for submarine use. The transmitter and receiver are placed within the diver's big brass helmet, one at his lips and the other at his ear. They do not in the least change the appearance of the cumbrous headgear nor cause any appreciable difference in its weight. The wires run up to the surface through the tube which supplies the diver with air.

Electricity is employed to force the sound down into the water, but the magneto telephone permits transmission of the reply without direct electrical agency. The wire is not grounded.

When the diver wants to talk, there are no preliminary pulls at the life line. He does not have to pause in his work and devote his hands to getting the attention of the people above. He simply talks in a common tone, and the answer comes distinctly and quickly.



THE M'GINTY SUBMARINE TELEPHONE.

It needs but a moment's thought to understand how this improvement in communication will facilitate the diver's work. Another great advantage is in the lessening of the risk he takes. When the only method of signaling is by tugging at the life line, there is a chance for fatal mistakes. The line may become fouled and useless or be wrenched by floating debris into giving false signals. With the telephone in use there can be no false signals, and the message the wire carries upward cannot be checked by any accident that does not also cut off the diver's supply of air by severing the tube through which the wires run.

The submarine telephone is no longer an experiment. It has been placed in actual use at Point Bonita, on the northern shore of the Golden Gate, where the wreckers are at work on the Pacific Mail steamer City of New York, which was sunk there last year. Hereafter no submarine diver's outfit will be up to date unless it includes a telephone.

Scarcity of Small Change.

"How do you like this town?" asked a white gentleman of Sam Johnsing, who had just arrived in a Texas town and started a barber shop.

"De town am good enuff, but I'se sorry for do folks, dey am so pore."

"There seems to be considerable wealth," remarked the customer.

"Yes, dar seem to be, but hit's all a snare and a collusion. Yesterday I wanted change foah a $5 bill. I hunted all fru my pockets, and I hain't foun dat $5 bill yet. I nebber seed a town whar it was so hard to git change foah a $5 bill."—Texas Siftings.

Nailing a Lie.

Mother—I do not wish you to have anything to do with him. Why, his salary is only $8 a week.

Daughter—Oh, ma! Whoever told you that told you a falsehood.

Mother—Well, I was told so.

Daughter—Then it is a falsehood. He is getting $8.50.—New York Press.

A Great Ambition.

"Willie," said the visitor, "what is your ambition?"

"I'd like," said the boy, patting down his yellow covered story of the plains, "to have people tremble like leaves at the mere mention of my name."—Raymond's.

Rather Unsatisfactory.

Husband—Does that new novel turn out happily?

Wife—It doesn't say. It only says they were married.—New York Weekly.

Professor Dolbear says a powerful searchlight could project a beam to Mars in four minutes which could be seen and responded to if they have the apparatus that we have.

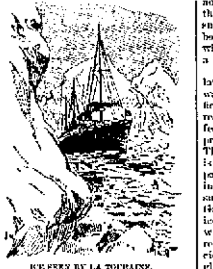
TERROR OF THE SEAS

FLOATING ICE IS EARLY IN THE ATLANTIC THIS YEAR.

The Experience of the Ems Was Not So Bad as That of the Alaska, and She "Got Off Easy" Compared With the Pacific, Lost In 1856.

The white terror of the Atlantic—arctic ice—is afloat and about its deadly business early this season, and weird stories of dangers narrowly escaped are brought to port by the officers and the crew and the passengers of every incoming ship from Europe.

It is many years since a steamer's loss has been attributed to collision with an iceberg—in fact, so far as I have been able to gather, the loss of but one transatlantic liner has been laid to this cause. This fact argues more than volumes for the staunchness of our modern craft and the seamanship of the officers who command them, though it may not be that much of the immunity nowadays enjoyed from destruction by ice is due to mere size.

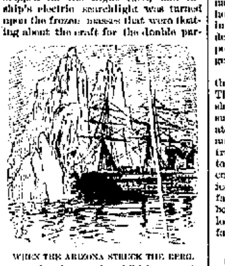


ICE SEEN BY LA TOURAINE.

The steamer Pacific of the ill starred Collins line, that was never heard of after leaving the port of Liverpool for New York one June day in 1856, is believed to have run against an iceberg, but there never was any definite proof, or, in fact, any proof at all, that such was the case beyond the circumstance that not so much as a spar or a piece of a boat belonging to the vessel was ever found floating on the surface of the waves, and no ordinary marine disaster will so absolutely blot out of existence a vessel of the size and character of an ocean steamer.

Although a swift moving steamer is likely to suffer greater immediate damage from collision with ice than a sailing vessel, owing to the greater speed with which a steamer moves, the chances of getting away from the danger after the collision are vastly superior in the case of a self propelled vessel. The steamer also is apt to fare better than the sailer when a region of bergs is unwittingly entered, because the steamer can move in comparative independence of either wind or current, while the sailer cannot. But it needs hardly to be said that masters of steamships are quite as shy of approaching too near floating islands of ice as are masters of sailing craft, and every reader of the newspapers can remember the publication of many dispatches telling of disastrous contact between bergs and transatlantic liners within the last few years.

It is the good ship Ems of the North German Lloyd line that has suffered most severely from ice so far this year. She was so badly injured about her propeller that she had to go to the Azores for repairs, but before her mishap many more bergs and much larger fields of ice than are usually seen in the north Atlantic were reported. The French liner La Touraine reports vast quantities of field ice and exceptionally enormous bergs. One of the latter is said to have been about 600 feet long and 200 feet high, immediately after the sighting of which the vessel's course was changed, only to bring into view another berg not quite so large as the first, but still of such dimensions as to inspire a most wholesome and "keep your distance" respect. An hour later an area of field ice many hundreds of acres in extent was seen and actually run into by the ship, and directly she was fairly hemmed in by field and berg ice. The engines were stopped for the night then, and the ship's electric searchlight was turned upon the frozen masses that were floating about the craft for the double purpose of safety and exhibiting to the passengers such a display of prismatic colors, caused by the powerful white rays of the light falling upon the ice, as it is given to but few persons to behold. The next day the ship extricated herself from her perilous if beautiful surroundings and speedily left the ice-fields in her wake.

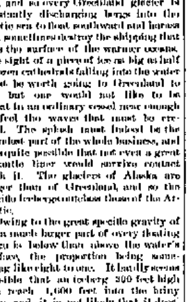


WHEN THE ARIZONA STRUCK THE BERG.

The most sensational collision between a steamer and a berg that is on record occurred in November some 14 or 15 years ago when the Arizona, still in commission and then accounted an ocean greyhound, smashed into a vast mass of ice off the Newfoundland coast. But for her water tight compartments the ship must have inevitably foundered, but although the bow plates were rent and torn as if they had been canvas instead of thick wrought iron and some of the bow frames were broken like fragile pipe sticks the commander succeeded in safely making the port of St. Johns some 24 hours after the accident. The excitement among the passengers just after the shock of collision is described by those on board as having been intense, and very naturally, but the turmoil could not have been much greater than it was in the offices of most of the morning newspapers published in Atlantic coast cities. The first dispatches relative to the accident were received late at night, when most of the other current news for the next day's issue had been edited, compressed and put into type. In many cases some of the pages of the newspapers had been made up and stereotyped. One does not need to be a maker of newspapers to understand that tidings of an ice disaster to a crack Atlantic liner would take precedence of all other news, and that almost frantic efforts would be made by every live managing editor to outdo all competitors in getting out the fullest and most complete accounts of the accident. The cable to St. Johns was hot with messages for the rest of the night. Cyclopedias and files and every possible source of information regarding icebergs and previous similar collisions were overhauled, and columns and columns of news that had before been considered good enough to print were either entirely discarded or boiled down to small fractions of their original bulk.

Perhaps the most interesting facts relative to icebergs are those concerning their origin. All the big floaters of the north Atlantic come from Greenland, though Spitzbergen furnishes many small bergs. Greenland is believed to be one vast sea of ice, or, as scientists who affect the French delight to call it, a "mer de glace."

The yearly fall of snow in that desolate region is very great, and as the warm weather of the summer is not sufficient to melt the snow its depth has reached hundreds if not thousands of feet, and the lower layers are under a pressure of many tons to the square inch. This effect of great pressure upon snow is to solidify it into hard and compact ice, and this ice, lying on the sloping side of the mountain chain that is supposed to exist in the central part of Greenland, resolves itself into glaciers or ice rivers many times larger than those which have helped to make the Alpine regions of Europe famous. When sufficient weight of ice has accumulated, the glacier begins a sliding movement along the line of some arctic ravine toward the sea, and when the frozen stream reaches the water it breaks off in huge pieces, which float away and are known as icebergs. The movement of a glacier varies from a few inches to about 50 feet a day, but once it begins it is continuous, and so every Greenland glacier is constantly discharging bergs into the Arctic sea to float southward and harass and sometimes destroy the shipping that dots the surface of the warmer oceans. The sight of a piece of ice as big as half a dozen cathedrals falling into the water must be worth going to Greenland to see, but one would not like to be afloat in an ordinary vessel near enough to feel the waves that must be created. The splash must indeed be the grandest part of the whole business, and it is quite possible that not even a great Atlantic liner would survive contact with it. The glaciers of Alaska are larger than of Greenland, and so the Pacific icebergs outclass those of the Atlantic.



A DISINTEGRATING ICE MOUNTAIN.

Owing to the great specific gravity of ice a much larger part of every floating piece is below than above the water's surface, the proportion being something like eight to one. It hardly seems possible that an iceberg 300 feet high can reach 1,600 feet into the briny deep, and it is not likely that it does. Those who have considered the matter have often lost sight of the fact that it is not eight times as much apparent bulk that floats below as above the line, but eight times the weight. Naturally the submerged part of a berg is proportionally heavier in respect to bulk, for the exposed ice is generally seamed and honeycombed by the rays of the sun, and its highest parts are often mere pinnacles. The accompanying cut will show how a berg may show almost as much in height above the water line as it has depth below and yet preserve the proportion of eight to one as to submergence.

Of course icebergs are fresh, and when they melt they produce fresh water. There are records of ships that have run short of drinking water procuring new supplies from melting bergs. There is at least one recorded instance of such an attempt that resulted most disastrously to the daring sailors who sought to get water. The berg was well honeycombed, and the shock produced by the ice anchor when the ship's boat made fast to the ice caused a collapse, and the boat and its men were overwhelmed and lost by the falling ice and the waves its fall created.

I. D. MARSHALL.

He Felt Hurt.

On a Michigan avenue car the other day a woman had a baby about a year old on her lap, and next on her right side sat an oldish man who was evidently fond of babies. The child looked at him, and he smiled and clucked in return. He was getting along finely when all of a sudden the kid puckered his lips and began to howl.

"There, there! Don't cry, my precious lamb!" said the mother in soothing tones.

"Seems to be afraid of me," observed the man.

"Yes, sir, he do, and I can't make it out. I had him out in the country last week, and he saw hogs and horses and cows right along and never seemed to care about 'em."

A giddy young woman across the aisle began to giggle, and a man standing up and hanging to a strap uttered a gruff "Haw, haw, haw!" and slapped his leg. The old man flushed up and looked hurt in his feelings, and hearing another giggle and another "Haw, haw, haw!" on the way he rose up and went out on the platform and said to the conductor:

"This is about the tenth time I've been insulted on this road this year, and the next hyena who does it is going to get both eyes knocked into one!"—Detroit Free Press.

Nicotine is present in about 2½ per cent in the mildest Havana tobacco and ranges up to 7½ per cent in the strongest Virginia.

A TRAITOR BY TRADE.

Le Caron Made a Business of Betraying the Fenians.

HIS RECORD IN THIS COUNTRY.

He Came Here as an Adventurer and Fought Through the War—How He Fell In With the Fenians and Became a Spy—The Romance of His Life.

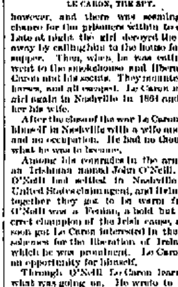
Few men have lived so basely that their memory has been universally execrated after death. Yet Major Henri le Caron, the British political spy whose death was reported a short time ago, achieved that ignoble distinction. He was a traitor by trade, and for 23 years he plied his miserable vocation without arousing the suspicions of his victims. Le Caron's real name was Thomas Beach, and he was born in Colchester, Berks, England, Sept. 26, 1841. He was a bad boy and ran away from home and led the life of a rover.

He was in Paris in 1861 when our civil war broke out. He came to this country and enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania reserves. From that regiment he re-enlisted in the Anderson cavalry. Both enlistments were made under the name of Henri le Caron, and he afterward said that he changed his name merely in a spirit of fun. He served in the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland and was promoted to a first lieutenancy.

The romance of his life occurred during his service. On Christmas eve, 1862, he was out with a scouting party of 30 men, and they stopped at a house about 15 miles from Nashville to rest their horses and get supper. An old man lived in the house with his young niece. They received Le Caron and his scouts cordially, and while supper was preparing they sat and chatted as if old friends.

The house was suddenly surrounded by a band of guerrillas. Half the party of scouts, who had been left to attend the horses, hastily mounted and escaped; the others, with Le Caron, were captured. They were all crowded together in a smokehouse, and a sentry was placed at the door. The guerrillas then went to the dwelling and ate the supper that had been prepared for the scouts.

During the evening most of the guerrillas got drunk and went to sleep. There was still the guard at the smokehouse door, however, and there was seemingly no chance for the prisoners within to escape. Late at night the girl decoyed the sentry away by calling him to the house for more supper. Then, when he was eating, she went to the smokehouse and liberated Le Caron and his scouts. They mounted their horses, and all escaped. Le Caron met the girl again in Nashville in 1864 and made her his wife.



LE CARON, THE SPY.

After the close of the war Le Caron found himself in Nashville with a wife and child and no occupation. He had no thought of what he was to become.

Among his comrades in the army was an Irishman named John O'Neill. This O'Neill had settled in Nashville as a United States claim agent, and living near together they got to be warm friends. O'Neill was a Fenian, a bold but indiscreet champion of the Irish cause, and he soon got Le Caron interested in the many schemes for the liberation of Ireland, in which he was prominent. Le Caron saw an opportunity for himself.

Through O'Neill Le Caron learned of what was going on. He wrote to his father in England, and his father, probably at Le Caron's suggestion, turned his letters over to John Gurdon Rebow, member of parliament for Colchester. Rebow in turn brought them to the notice of the home secretary, who at once set about to arrange a continuance of the letters, suggesting that the British government could make use of all and any information Le Caron might be able to gain of the Fenian movement in America.

O'Neill led the Fenian invasion of Canada on June 1, 1866. Throughout the preparation for this invasion Le Caron had been of signal use to the British government. So well did the British government appreciate his services that when, in the following year, he returned to England he was offered and accepted a permanent situation in the calling he had chosen.

He returned to this country and entered heartily into the schemes of the Fenians. When the plans for the second invasion began to develop, Le Caron was appointed inspector general by O'Neill. He promptly informed his government and was placed in direct communication with Lord Monck, governor general of Canada. He betrayed every confidence made to him in his official capacity.

After the fiasco of the second invasion Le Caron studied medicine in Detroit and after graduating moved to Braidwood, Ills., where he began practice as a physician and opened a drug store. He turned his attention to local politics, was elected a member of the board of health and became supervisor of the town. He also became a leading spirit in the Clan na Gael and continued his work as a spy.

It was in 1889, when Le Caron was called to testify before the Parnell commission in London, that he came most prominently before the public. In his 23 years of service under the British government he had made upward of 1,200 reports, many of which were introduced in evidence. His testimony was very sensational and will be remembered by all who are interested in the Irish question.

Le Caron's end was inglorious. Despised alike by the men he had betrayed and those he had worked for, fearful of the retribution he had reason to expect from his dupes, he passed his remaining years in retirement, almost in hiding, and died from a painful malady with which he had suffered long.

Consolation.

Jinkins wouldn't pay. Forty people had tried him on various amounts, with the invariable result. One day he fell into the river, and a creditor fished him out.

"My dear fellow," he said as he stood shivering on the shore, "I owe you my life."

"That's all right, old man," was the reassuring reply. "You'll never pay it."—Exchange.

Thrifty Japs.

It is estimated that there are less than 10,000 paupers in the Japanese empire.

HE IS DEATH PROOF

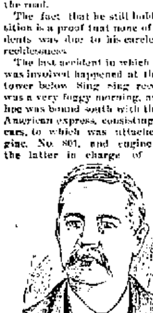
A NEW YORK CENTRAL ENGINEER'S MANY ESCAPES.

James Donahoe Seems to Bear a Charmed Life—In Half a Dozen Wrecks Without the Slightest Injury Befalling Him.

THERE IS ONE man in the service of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad who may truly be said to bear a charmed life. His name is James Donahoe, whose home is at Albany, N. Y. Donahoe has the reputation of being a good engineer, but he has been in more accidents and wrecks and has escaped with fewer injuries than any other engineer on the road.

The fact that he still holds his position is a proof that none of the accidents was due to his carelessness or recklessness.

The last accident in which Donahoe was involved happened at the second tower below Sing Sing recently. It was a very foggy morning, and Donahoe was bound south with the special American express, consisting of eleven cars, to which was attached his engine, No. 801, and engine No. 19, the latter in charge of Engineer J. Decker of Poughkeepsie. The train was a little late and good time was being made, when, a short distance above where the accident occurred, the coupling between the two locomotives broke and Decker's engine dashed ahead. The fog was so thick that Donahoe did not miss Decker's engine, and did not dream of peril until he collided with it. Decker had slowed down when he found his engine detached from Donahoe's.



ENGINEER JAMES DONAHOE.

The force of the collision was terrible. Donahoe's engine was derailed and ran over four hundred feet along the ties, when it plunged into the river, dragging two cars with it. Donahoe could not have reversed his lever, or, if he did, it must have got jammed, for the engine wheels kept on turning until steam was exhausted. The engine was badly broken up.

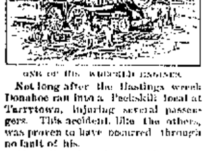
Donahoe did not jump, but stuck to his post, and when found was jammed in the coal, which had been hurled forward against the boiler. When pulled out he was found to have escaped without a scratch.

Donahoe was suspended, but was restored to duty a few days later. Those who visited the scene of the wreck while the work of pulling his engine out of the river was in progress were mystified how Donahoe escaped being killed.

But this is not the only narrow escape Engineer Donahoe has had. He was in charge of the engine that dashed into the rear of the Niagara Falls express, at Hastings, Christmas eve, 1891, when a dozen persons were killed and many injured. Among the former was Editor John R. Bagnall of the Poughkeepsie Star. In the same wreck Mrs. Homer Baldwin was frightfully injured and disfigured for life.

Donahoe left New York that Christmas eve at 8 o'clock with the St. Louis express. Half an hour previously the Niagara Falls express had pulled out. It was signaled above Hastings, and came to a standstill, Rear Brakeman Albert Herrick of Staatsburg being sent back to signal any train coming north.

In a recent trial of the suit to recover $5,000 damages from the railroad company, Messrs. Wilkinson & Cossum, counsel for the defense, called Donahoe to the stand, and he put the blame entirely on Herrick's shoulders; it was shown he did not flag Donahoe nor put torpedoes on the track, and that he allowed Donahoe to rush ahead and bring death to over a dozen people, while many more suffered untold agonies. Donahoe in this case also stuck to his engine.



ONE OF HIS WRECKED ENGINES.

Not long after the Hastings wreck Donahoe ran into a Peekskill local at Tarrytown, injuring several passengers. This accident, like the others, was proven to have occurred through no fault of his.

Altogether, Donahoe is said to have been in fourteen wrecks; he is as sound and strong to-day as he was before he went on the road, and if his past experience has any promise for the future, he will not die with his boots on. Most engineers after one or two thrilling experiences, lose their nerve, but Donahoe is said by his friends to be as good an engineer as there is on the road.

The many wrecks out of which he has come uninjured have caused some of the superstitious old railroaders to believe that he is "hoodooed." In all the serious accidents in which he has been concerned he has stood manfully by his post, and when the crash came he has been in the thickest of it.

MOLECULES IN MATTER.

A Theory Which Seems Difficult to Accept.

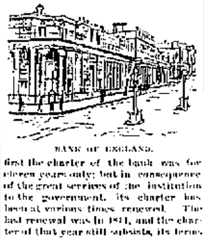
It seems a difficult undertaking to accept the theory that granite, glass and precious stones, not excepting diamonds, are composed of independent particles that are continually in exceedingly rapid motion. These active molecules are said to rotate and swing around a central point with such force and rapidity that they constitute, to all intents and purpose, a solid mass. Upon being divided, they whirl around a new center as rapidly as before, the molecules passing a given point some millions of times in a second of time. This theory would at first glance seem incompatible with the well understood belief in the hardness and impenetrability of the diamond, but this is easily explained. The almost incalculable rate of speed drives the atoms against the drill or cutting edge that seeks to penetrate it, and dulls it without permitting it to make the slightest impression. On this theory, it appears that glass cutting is merely the bringing together of two bodies consisting of molecules moving at different velocities. As a matter of course, the most powerful atoms break up the softer ones, and so this operation is merely a war of particles in which the superior force is triumphant.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

"The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" Is Very Old Indeed.

Just what the "irregularities" are that have lately put the credit of the Bank of England in question will perhaps never be precisely known to the general public. "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" is not telling the public any more about her affairs than she has to, and beyond the announcement that the cashier, Frank May, has been compelled to resign because of the bank's dissatisfaction with his way of doing business, the public is told nothing. Even the conservative and reticent Times of London doesn't quite like this phase of the matter and urgently advised the bank authorities to make known exactly on what basis the compromising rumors rested.

This bank, which is the most important in the world, was projected by William Paterson and was incorporated July 27, 1694. It was constituted as a joint-stock association, with a capital of $1,200,000, which was lent at 8 per cent interest to the government of William and Mary, at the time in a state of embarrassment. At its very outset, therefore, the Bank of England was a servant of the government; and it has retained this character, but in a diminishing degree, through all the stages of its subsequent history. At first the charter of the bank was for eleven years only; but in consequence of the great services of the institution to the government, its charter has been at various times renewed. The last renewal was in 1844, and the charter of that year still subsists, its terms being subject to modification or revocation by the legislature at pleasure.



BANK OF ENGLAND.

True to Life.

A friend of the late R. M. Ballantyne, the well known author of boys' books of adventure, says that he always got his material from first hands. His first story, "The Young Fur Traders," he wrote after spending six years in the wilderness of North America. He went to Algiers and wrote "The Pirate City;" he spent a couple of weeks on the North Sea with the deep sea fishermen and wrote "The Young Trawler;" he sat up for a fortnight or so with the London firemen, and went out in costume to a fire almost every night, and then produced "Fighting the Flames" and "Life in the Red Brigade." Again, Ballantyne lived a couple of weeks in the Bell Rock lighthouse, and the result was "The Lighthouse;" he spent a similar period on the lightship off the Goodwin Sands, and wrote "The Floating Light;" and he went down the deepest of the tin mines, and the sequel was "Deep Down; A Tale of the Cornish Mines."

Von Bulow's Memory.

A young composer called on Von Bulow, one day, to get his opinion of a pianoforte concerto. Von Bulow declared he was too busy at the moment, but promised to look at it at his leisure. That same evening, at a party, Von Bulow was asked to play, and to the amazement of the young composer, who happened to be present, he sat down and played the entire concerto from memory. When he was director of the famous Meiningen orchestra, not content with conducting without a score, he endeavored, though without success, to induce the members of his band to learn their music by heart. Both in physique and in temperament Von Bulow was much more like a Frenchman than a German, and many of his witticisms were full of true Gallic esprit.

A Notable Spot.

The little town of Morrisville, in Bucks county, Pa., opposite Trenton, is notable as having been for a time the home of Robert Morris, and afterward of Jean Victor Moreau, the French general who died in arms against Napoleon. Moreau, while serving under Napoleon, was supposed by some to be the conqueror's superior as a gist, and when Napoleon caused Moreau's arrest and banishment on a charge of treason, the act was set down to jealousy. Moreau came to the United States and long lived happily with his wife at Morrisville, in the house of Robert Morris. The czar sent for him, however, in 1813, to aid the allies in crushing Napoleon, and Moreau, full of hatred for his former chief, went to be virtual commander, though without military rank or title, at the battle of Dresden. Here, however, he received a fatal wound. The house he occupied at Morrisville has been burned down, but the brick coach-house attached to the property was long used by the Pennsylvania Railroad company as a workshop.

Evolution of Stringed Instruments.

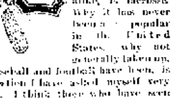
It is supposed that the primitive idea of stringed instruments of music had its inception in the bowstring. Drawn to a given tension, it gave forth a certain tone. Still further drawn, the tone was what we call higher. It is a reasonable theory that some men were more expert bowmakers than others, and made this their business. There must have been some standard, and various styles, and the tone could have been set as a gauge of quality. Some person with a natural gift for music no doubt made several bows the basis of elementary chords, and kept them to work by in order to secure uniformity. Afterward these string sounds were arranged in a scale. Then minor divisions of tone followed as a natural sequence. And in this way came about the evolution of the primitive harp and its kindred instruments, each more complicated than its predecessor, until we have the grand piano forte, with its multiplicity of musical tones and chords.

THE GAME, LACROSSE.

CASPAR W. WHITNEY ON ITS ORIGIN AND WORTH.

Probably the Most Exciting of All Field Games—It Is Perhaps of Indian Origin, But on This Point There Is Some Doubt.

NONE OF THE least appreciated and yet most thoroughly enjoyable games, to participant and spectator alike, is lacrosse. Why it has never been so popular in the United States, why not generally taken up, as baseball and football have been, is a question I have asked myself very often. I think those who have seen lacrosse played will agree with me that, especially for the spectator, it has even more charms than our two most popular games, football and baseball. It is a sport in which every player on each side is being called upon, and always with a chance for brilliant work. It differs from football in being absolutely intelligible to the most uninformed layman, and from baseball in giving more opportunities for play to more men on the same side simultaneously. So far as its beneficial properties as a general, healthful, and vigorous sport go, I really think, from an all-around point of view, that there is no game that excels it, or equals it. It calls for accurate judgment and prompt decision, quickens and brightens the mind, takes the timidity out of a boy, and gives him instead confidence, pluck, and control of his temper; in other words, it makes a man of him. As for the spectator, there is no game in the world so attractive. It is simplicity itself, and one may divine its purpose with the very first game one sees. It abounds in open and beautiful plays, and the onlooker sees the pretty stops of goal-keepers, the long throws and checking of the defensive players, the fast running and dodging of the centers, and the clever tipping and stick work of the attacks.

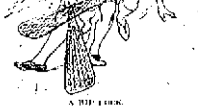


A TRY FOR A GOAL.

It has been asserted that lacrosse resembles and may possibly have its origin in the Irish game of cumann, but careful research fails to discover anything more than the generic resemblance which exists between all games played with ball and bat. Lacrosse is an Indian game and, like the Indians themselves, from whom we derive it, its origin fades into obscurity. It is an impossibility to learn anything of its very early history. The Indians know nothing save what has been handed down to them from generation to generation, and that little has been very imperfectly preserved. Even their traditions of lacrosse are scarce. They know only that the game has come down to them from father to son, as have their customs. Nor are we much enlightened by the whites, and we are obliged to accept the very little actually known of the game's early history, bearing in mind that the relations of Indians and the early white settlers were rather of a bellicose than a sporting nature, and our forefathers more likely to be familiar with the weapons of the Indians than with their instruments of recreation.

The most satisfactory record of the early history of lacrosse is the result of Mr. W. G. Beers' research. His little pamphlet put forth in 1860 was the first publication, I believe, of the game, and about twenty years later, after much careful study, he brought out the best volume on the subject we have ever had, and from which we gather most. It is to this little volume that we are indebted for what we know of this typical American game in its infancy.

Lacrosse originally bore the name which each tribe of Indians gave to a ball. The Iroquois, who were counted to be the most skillful players in those early days, called the game Tehontshiksaheks; the Algonquins, Tecontsaksaheks; the Ojibways, Baggataway; while the cross the Iroquois called Tkonsikwahektawa, and the Algonquins, Tessanaton. The goal (which at first was a single pole, or, as occasion required, a tree or rock that happened to be near) was called by the Iroquois Tadendoketa-Ohikta.

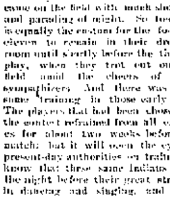


A BIG LOOK.

With no written history and such formidable names to burden it, small wonder the early record of the game is wanting. It may be consoling in a degree, however, to know that the simplicity of the first game precludes there being a great deal back of what we have by persistent groping become possessed of. It must have been and was a simple form the Indians followed in their earliest struggles, easily understood by studying our present play. Of one thing we are certainly assured, the early Indian game could not have been more vigorous. It was practically a combat, requiring union of undaunted strength, agility, and endurance. There was no limit to the number of participants, sometimes 600, 800, and even 1,000 players engaging in the play, while the field was equally changeable, averaging all the way from 500 yards to one-half mile in length, in accordance with the number of players. The goal, as has already been said, was a single pole or a convenient rock or tree. Some tribes required the ball to be thrown past the goal-line, others that the pole or rock be struck by the ball; still others again used the two-pole goal, in which case it was necessary to send the ball between the posts, as with the game of to-day.

Differing from the games of the ancients, lacrosse of the Indians was not of a religious nature, nor had it any connection whatever with superstitious rites in worship of the Great Spirit. It was decidedly a sport from first to last, and one in which the impetuosity and vigor of a wild nature were let loose. It developed nature's athletes in the highest degree, and gave young warriors a hardy lesson in close and vigorous combat. Regular tournaments were held from time to time, to which the members of different tribes gathered from far and near. At other times there were great matches of tribes against tribes or villages against villages, and these very often were attended with quite an elaborate ceremony the night before the competition. Such matches consisted sometimes of even as many as one hundred games, and lasted several days.

It is amusing to note a resemblance between those first lacrosse players and our football players of to-day in keeping the spectators on tiptoe for a glimpse of the gladiators before the affray. It was traditional with the Indians for the players to keep religiously out of sight of spectators until the umpire called time, when they came on the field with much shouting and parading of might. So to-day it is equally the custom for the football eleven to remain in their dressing room until shortly before the time of play, when they trot out on the field amid the cheers of their sympathizers. And there was even some training in those early days. The players that had been chosen for the contest refrained from all excesses for about two weeks before the match; but it will open the eyes of present-day authorities on training to know that these same Indians spent the night before their great struggle in dancing and singing, and other antics of like description. The game was started by the umpire's throwing the ball in the air, on which there was a general scramble for its recovery. And what a game it must have been! Everything was permissible—tripping, leaping, roughness; in fact, any and every means was allowable to stop the progress of the runner. Compared with it, football is a veritable game of battledore and shuttlecock. The dress of the Indians was the simple breech-cloth of the primitive red man. The umpires were the oldest medicine men of the tribes, and their decisions absolutely final; there was never any disputing.



"FACING" A BALL.

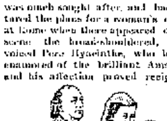
A notable feature of the Indian game was the absolute sinking of all individual play into general team work. Even with teams that sometimes consisted of hundreds of players the team-work was, from accounts, astonishing. It goes without saying that the game was not so scientific as that of to-day. Rather it was one which chiefly tested the speed and wind, and was, indeed, intended to be a training school for the warrior. It was not as a usual thing known as a dodging game, but it became so when necessary. Even to-day in their advanced form the Indians do not play so scientific a game as do the whites. Nor is it a fact that all Indians are good players, though the expertness of Indian boys is surprising; but they appear to have a natural aptitude for the game, and certainly when brought together their best teams seem to have more wind than the pale-faced opponents. Although the tribes varied in the style of their cross and ball, the game nevertheless preserved its general character. The cross of the Choctaws, Chippewas, Cherokees and the Creeks was three feet long, with an oblong loop about three by two inches, which was just about large enough to hold the ball. That of the Sacs, Sioux, Ojibways, Dakotas and Pottawattamies was of the same length, with a round loop twelve inches in diameter. Both of these were bagged to hold the ball, and sometimes highly ornamented with feathers, etc. At first the strings were small roots of spruce tree, but afterward of deer skin. The Choctaws, Chippewas, Cherokees and Creeks carried two of these sticks, one in each hand, the ball being caught and carried between them. The original ball was of deer skin stuffed with hair and sewed with sinews, or it was a knot fashioned round, or a ball made from the back of a pine tree. Thus it was the Indians played the game probably generations before the whites ever saw it.

CASPAR W. WHITNEY.

THE LOYSONS.

Portraits of an Ex-Priest, His Wife and Son.

Madame Hyacinthe Loyson, wife of the celebrated Charles Loyson, familiar to the world as Pere Hyacinthe, has arrived in this country on a mission in connection with the work of herself and her husband in France. Madame Loyson is an American by birth, and was for many years a communicant of Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn. Her first husband was Capt. Merriam of Ohio. After his death she went abroad, and while in Rome espoused the Roman Catholic faith. She quickly developed into a politician, however, and entered into the controversy between the ultramontanes or Jansenists and the Jesuits. She was much sought after, and had matured the plans for a woman's college at Rome when there appeared on the scene the broad-shouldered, sweet-voiced Pere Hyacinthe, who became enamored of the brilliant American, and his affection proved reciprocal.



FATHER, MOTHER AND SON.

The priest finally renounced the deep asceticism of the barefooted Carmelite friar and married the woman of his choice. It is hardly necessary to add that the marriage shocked the Catholic world, and the press of Europe was outspoken in its condemnation.

A Hotel that Cost $7,000,000.

The Palace hotel at San Francisco cost about $7,000,000, and accommodates 1,200 guests.

Buffet sleeping cars are used in the through service over the Nickel Plate road between Chicago, New York and Boston. 2-7-9-14-16-21-23-28-30 w4t

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY INTO THESE PHENOMENA.

A Photograph Taken of the Sun's Disk When the Eruptions Were at Their Greatest Magnitude—Science and Progress.

THE FACE OF THE sun has of late been an object of special interest to astronomers in all parts of the world, by reason of the very large spots in view upon the disk.

These spots were seen by the naked eye on Feb. 22 last, toward sunset, by the correspondent of the Scientific American at San Diego, Cal., Mr. M. Y. Beach, who states that in the evening, two hours after sunset, a brilliant aurora borealis appeared at different points near the coast and in Oregon and Idaho. The correspondent wrote to Prof. Holden, director of the Lick observatory, describing the phenomenon. These spots, it was learned, had been under observation and study at Mt. Hamilton for a considerable period prior to their notice at San Diego. Dr. Holden caused to be transmitted to the correspondent a couple of photographs of the sun's disk, taken at the observatory, showing the location and comparative magnitude of the spots, and from one of these photographs the accompanying engraving has been prepared. In the letter accompanying the photographs Secretary Perrine says:

"Lick Observatory, University of California.

"Mount Hamilton, March 2, 1894.

"At Prof. Holden's request, I take pleasure in sending you a print from a negative taken on Feb. 21, showing the large group of sun spots in south latitude which was visible to the naked eye, as well as a number of smaller ones. I also send a print showing the January appearance of this same group.

"These larger groups are often visible in their various stages of increase and decrease for several months, so that it is hard to see any very intimate connection between them and the sudden electrical disturbances which occur on the earth. This is a subject which is not definitely settled, although the tendency seems to be not to place so much confidence in their connection as formerly. There appears, however, to be no doubt of a connection between the periods of greatest solar activity and terrestrial magnetism, as instanced by the period of oscillation of the earth's magnetic pole.

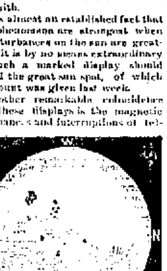
"A number of faculae are also visible on both these photographs near the east and west limbs of the sun.

"We have just passed one of the eleven-year periods when the sun spots are a maximum, and it is probable that this spot will be the largest one for several years, or until near the next maximum."

A recent number of the Daily Graphic, London, contains a copy from a photograph of the sun's disk, showing the spots, taken at the royal observatory, Greenwich, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 21. It corresponds closely with our present engraving. According to the Daily Graphic, "The rare phenomenon of aurora borealis, as far as London was concerned, was visible on Wednesday night, when there was a magnificent display of the 'Northern lights.' It was first noticed soon after 7 p. m. in the form of apparently luminous clouds in the northern and western portions of the sky, and reached a maximum about 8:30 p. m., at which time a brilliant arc, extending from northwest to northeast, and about 12 degrees high in its highest point, was the chief feature, with occasional shoots of streamers toward the zenith.

"It is almost an established fact that these phenomena are strongest when the disturbances on the sun are greatest, so it is by no means extraordinary that such a marked display should succeed the great sun spot, of which an account was given last week.

"Another remarkable coincidence with these displays is the magnetic disturbances and interruptions of telegraphy which invariably take place, so that we may expect to hear of numerous instances of the erratic behavior of the telegraphic needle."



SUN SPOTS RECENTLY PHOTOGRAPHED AT LICK OBSERVATORY.

Nature of March 1 states that during the foggy days of last February, when the brightness of the sun was not too great to permit direct observation, a sun spot, which was very plainly visible to the naked eye, attracted general attention. It was first seen in the southeast quadrant on Feb. 10. It has been somewhat remarkable for its relatively large penumbra and the scattered character of the nuclei; a very distinct nucleus was also observed. In the course of an interview Mr. Maunder stated that the spot was at a maximum on Feb. 20, when it was about 48,000 by 60,000 miles, and the area 1,870 millions of square miles. It was therefore much smaller than the great spot of February, 1892. Though the magnetic disturbances have not been so great as in the case of the 1892 spot, a marked effect on the Greenwich recording magnets was noticed at 3:15 p. m. on Feb. 20, the disturbance lasting about twenty-seven hours. After an interval of about twenty-four hours, another and more intense storm commenced, and reached a maximum at 3 p. m. on Feb. 24. In the case of the spot of February, 1892, the violent magnetic storm occurred after the spot had passed the central meridian; but in the present instance, the disturbances seem to have preceded the central transit of the spot.

Origin of the Dollar Mark—Five Theories.

Below I give five theories of the origin of the dollar mark ($), they being selected from about twenty seemingly plausible solutions:

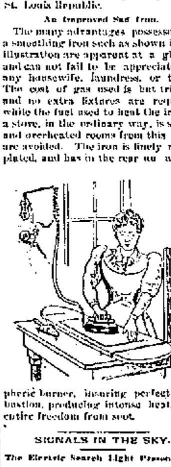
1. That it is a combination of "U. S.," the initials of the United States.
2. That it is a modification of the figure 8, the dollar being formerly called a "piece of eight."
3. That it is derived from a representation of the pillars of Hercules, consisting of two needle like towers or pillars connected with a scroll. The old Spanish coins marked with the pillar device were frequently referred to as "pillar dollars."
4. That it is a combination of "H. S.," the ancient Roman mark of money unit.
5. That it is a combination of P and S, from peso duro, signifying "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts peso is contracted by writing the S over the P, and placing it after the sum.

According to one writer the symbol of the dollar is a monogram of the letters "V," "S," and "J," the dollar being originally a "thaler," coined in the valley of Sankt Joachim, Bohemia, and known as a "Joachims thaler," and the monogram the initials of the words, "Valley Sankt Joachim." A writer in giving his opinion of "Reason No. 3," as given above, says:

"The American symbol for dollar is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the origin of the sign, of course, must be looked for in associations of Spanish coins. On the reverse of the Spanish dollar is a representation of the pillars of Hercules, and around each pillar is a scroll with the inscription 'plus ultra.' This device in course of time has degenerated into the sign which at present stands for American as well as Spanish dollars, '$.' The scroll around the pillars represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle in mythologic lore."—St. Louis Republic.

An Improved Sad Iron.

The many advantages possessed by a smoothing iron such as shown in the illustration are apparent at a glance, and can not fail to be appreciated by any housewife, laundress, or tailor. The cost of gas used is but trifling, and no extra fixtures are required, while the fuel used to heat the iron by a stove, in the ordinary way, is saved, and overheated rooms from this cause are avoided. The iron is finely nickel plated, and has in the rear an atmospheric burner, insuring perfect combustion, producing intense heat, with entire freedom from soot.



SIGNALS IN THE SKY.

The Electric Search Light Presents Astounding Possibilities.

Among the many interesting things in the wonderfully attractive field of electrical investigation, the search light has, perhaps, been brought to the notice of more persons than any other single exhibition of this remarkable element. The thousands who watched the manipulation of the search lights on the top of the World's Fair buildings could scarcely imagine the possibilities of its future. It is not at all remarkable that this great light is in a fair way to be used as a pen to write advertisements upon the clouds. With a densely black evening sky, the light may be so thrown through properly adjusted lenses that a magic-lantern effect on an extensive scale may be produced. Letters 100 feet long are cut in stencil fashion from sheets of thin iron and projected upon dark clouds or upon the blackness of night. As already arranged, these lights may be seen for more than 100 miles. It is thought that in time lights of such power may be operated that ships at sea may be guided for great distances. It will unquestionably be one of the possibilities of the not very far distant future to communicate information to a wide area by means of letters projected upon the clouds.

Sparrows and Martins Fight.

Prof. F. H. King of River Falls, Wis., saw a flock of sparrows win a pitched battle with some purple martins. The sparrows were trying to get possession of breeding places which had been occupied for several years by the martins. The sparrows congregated in a large flock upon a tree standing near the building in the cornice under the eaves of which the martins had their nests.

From this point a number of sparrows would together attack the martins and then return to the tree, to be followed by a similar squad. This method of attack was followed until three martins had been killed, some of them having had their eyes picked out. It need hardly be added that the martins were forced to leave.

An Incredible Story.

Many good people living in secluded spots do not realize how serious a study the game of whist has become of late years. A certain gentleman and his wife who settled in a country town brought with them from Boston a love of whist and recently gave a whist party to some of their neighbors, who came as people doing something daring. A day or two later one of the older ladies of the village extorted from her daughter the confession that she had been at the whist party.

"What do they do at whist parties?" she asked.

"Why, they play cards," was the response.

"That's what I'd heard," was the old lady's retort, "but I didn't believe it."

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands can testify. Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most, of the remedies in general use afford but temporary relief. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes. Ely's Cream Balm, which is so highly commended, is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power, with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient. The druggists all sell it.

To Be Paid in Time.

Excited Man—I must have a hundred dollars. Can't you lend it to me?

Cool Friend—Oh, certainly, but not all at once. I can let you have 10 cents every two or three weeks.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WITH THE LUNATICS.

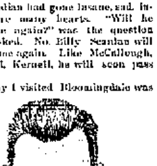
A DAY IN THE ASYLUM AT BLOOMINGDALE.

NOTABLE CHARACTERS WHO HAVE DIED THERE.

William J. Scanlan and Other Notables Following Quick in the Wake of John McCullough, Bartley Campbell and Harry Kernell.

OF ALL THE PATIENTS who have from time to time been brought to the Bloomingdale asylum for the insane, none has presented a more pathetic picture than poor W. J. Scanlan, the once bright-faced, light-hearted Irish comedian; the sweet singer of "Mollie-O," "Peek-a-Boo" and other songs, the very mention of which stirs the hearts of theater goers. The annual tours of Scanlan used to be looked forward to with much expectance by theater goers everywhere, and, two years ago, when the news had been flashed over the wires that the comedian had gone insane, sad, indeed, were many hearts. "Will he ever come again?" was the question often asked. No. Billy Scanlan will never come again. Like McCullough, Campbell, Kernell, he will soon pass away.

The day I visited Bloomingdale was warm and sunshiny, and all the patients that were able to walk had been taken out to enjoy the fresh air. I was relieved by this, for I wanted a little time to familiarize myself with Billy Scanlan's surroundings before I met him.



FRED BRYANT, THE PARETIC.

The corridor in which I stood is where poor Billy Scanlan has spent many a long day since fate grabbed him from the height of success to hide him behind asylum bars. There are some tables in the center of the floor and several straight-backed wooden benches set against the wall. At the end of the corridor is a bay window, hung with light muslin curtains.

I went into Mr. Scanlan's room. It faces east, and is between the reception and dining rooms. It is a very little room and very bare, for poor Billy is destructive at times. There is a little wooden bedstead, a plain closet, where his clothing is locked to keep him from destroying it, a small bureau, a little table and a chair that stands by the window. Through this barred window he gazes out on the most cheerless ground about Bloomingdale.

He had a cushion on his chair and a rug where he steps out of bed. On the wall were three pictures—the Virgin and child just over his bed, another of the Virgin near the bureau, and the very pretty head of a girl near the door. Upon the bureau lay his prayer book. He reads in it very frequently. During one of his few lucid intervals since he went to Bloomingdale he was visited by a priest, to whom he made a full confession, so that now, no matter what he may do in his madness, he is fully prepared to die.

Finally I saw him in the ground as straight and erect as in the old days, as brisk as a man in health.

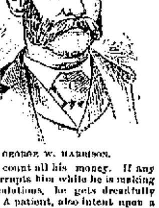
His coat collar is turned up and his woolen cap is pulled down over his ears, so that only his nose is visible.

Once he stops, and, stooping down, picks up a little stone, which he examines very carefully and then throws away.

"He thought he had found something valuable," the doctor says.

"What do you suppose he is thinking about?" I asked again.

"I suppose he is making calculations of his gains in Wall street," was the reply. "He thinks he is so rich that he can't count all his money. If any one interrupts him while he is making his calculations, he gets dreadfully angry. A patient, also intent upon a fancy, bumped into Mr. Scanlan one day as he was calculating, and Mr. Scanlan gave him a black eye in an instant."



GEORGE W. HARRISON.

Around and around Billy was going again, when he suddenly made a move to sit down, but before he touched the bench he changed his mind and was off on his walk again.

This time he found something near the fence that he bit and then threw away.

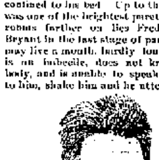
"That old man," said the doctor, pointing to a patient with a white beard, "is the only man Mr. Scanlan has not fought with. He thinks the old man is James G. Blaine and he treats him with great respect, saving all his cigar stumps for him. Mr. Blaine accepts them very thankfully."

The doctor had Scanlan brought in. He tried to talk to us, but he is in the state where speaking is very difficult and almost inarticulate. Some words we could catch and understand, but others were only confused sounds.

"Look very well?" he asked, pointing to his clothes. We assured him that they did.

Since he has been in the asylum he has never once tried to to play his old parts. He never played tragedy in his life, but at first, before he got so bad as he is, he used to repeat a great deal of Shakespeare. "Richard III.," "Macbeth" and "Hamlet" were his favorites. There was a long time during which he thought he was in Rome, and that he was emperor. After a while his delusion changed, and he thought he was the pope, and still later he was the President of the United States. He also declared that Jay Gould was building a railroad through the grounds to liberate him, and said that when he got out he would blow the —— place up. His powers of mimicry became wonderful. He would spend hours in making noises in imitation of animals, and when he tired of that he made sounds indicating the different emotions. He was so much fonder of those indicating fear, horror, grief, anger and pain, that the doctor says any visitor hearing him would have declared that he was being tortured. However, Billy enjoyed it very much. After spending weeks making these sounds, he finally confined himself to something that sounded very much like "Wgh!" This he uttered night and day with such strength that he could be heard through two buildings to the main one.

Paresis has four stages. Poor Billy Scanlan is in the third. He may live a year, or may die suddenly in one of the fits of rage that seize him when he hears voices. That he will recover or ever be better than he is to-day is an utter impossibility. In the hospital ward lies Edward Clayburgh in the last stage of paresis. He was a theatrical manager. He was once the husband of Lillian Spencer, a Pittsburg actress who starred for a brief season some ten or twelve years ago. Later he married Frankie Kemble. Clayburgh is as helpless as a baby, and is confined to his bed. Up to the last he was one of the brightest paretics. Two rooms farther on lies Frederick C. Bryant in the last stage of paresis. He may live a month, hardly longer. He is an imbecile, does not know anybody, and is unable to speak. Speak to him, shake him and he utters not a sound. He merely looks and looks and looks! Dead and yet alive. Frederick Bryant used to travel with Hoey—Bryant and Hoey. He was also a cornetist of some note.



SCANLAN AS HE LOOKS NOW.

George W. Harrison, once a theatrical manager, was brought to Bloomingdale in 1892. He is nearing the last stage of paresis, and is very quiet and helpless, though still able to walk about. I did not see him, because he had been taken somewhere upon the grounds for exercise. His last delusions were that he had furnished the asylum with 400 barrels of potatoes, and never got his pay for them. He also thinks he has been tendered a great many positions, the last being from Tony Pastor to manage a company upon the road. His salary was to be $5,000 a week.

It was interesting in looking over the records to read of the delusions of Bartley Campbell and John McCullough. The entrance book says Campbell was 45 years old, 6 feet 2 inches in height and was a spiritualist. One of his delusions was that he was Jesus Christ. He also thought himself fabulously rich and declared he had a stable with 200,000 horses in it.

John McCullough was 51 years old, 6 feet 8 inches, and, though born in Ireland, was a Protestant.

He was taken to the asylum, so the records show, by William Conner of the St. James hotel. In the history that follows Mr. Conner said he had known John McCullough for years, that he came to this country while a boy and first learned and followed the trade of chair making. He (Conner) had been McCullough's manager. He said McCullough had been insane eighteen months previous to his entrance to Bloomingdale, in June, 1885. The first symptom of insanity Conner noticed in the great tragedian was one night when he claimed to be losing all power of articulation. Later, as the disease progressed, he got the usual delusions of great wealth, and claimed that he was as great a man as ever he had been and that enemies were trying to malign him. Strange as it may seem, paresis also ended poor Billy Conner's life.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Dreier & Bros., Drugstore.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition. The regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address

H. E. BUCKLEN & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

The people along the Nickel Plate road have the advantage of through sleeping car to California points.
2-7-9-14-16-21-23-28-30 w4t

Patronize the through car service via the Nickel Plate road to Chicago, New York and Boston.
2-7-9-14-16-21-23-28-30 w4t

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, June 9th.
HARRY F. FRANCE.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
W. E. ANGEVINE.

MARSHAL OF SOUTH WAYNE.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce that I am an independent candidate for marshal of South Wayne.
I. S. TYLER.

Suffering the Tortures of Eczema

And yet lives in ignorance of the fact that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, will, in the majority of cases, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA Works Wonders, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., sole props., Boston. "All About the Blood and Skin," mailed free.

Facial Blemishes, falling hair and simple baby rashes prevented by Cuticura Soap.

Nervous Muscular Weakness — Instantly relieved by a Cuticura Plaster, because it vitalizes the nerve forces and hence cures nervous pains, weakness and numbness.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

STATE SENATOR.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for State Senator from Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JOHN F. RORABAUGH.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Editor SENTINEL—I am a candidate for renomination as Judge Superior Court, subject to decision of democratic county convention, June 2.
C. M. DAWSON.

JUDGE CIRCUIT COURT.

Editor SENTINEL—You are authorized to announce my name as a candidate for Judge of the Allen circuit court, subject to the democratic nominating convention to be held June 2. CHARLES H. WORDEN.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for Judge of the Allen circuit court, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention, June 2nd.
EDWARD O'ROURKE.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
F. V. EMRICK.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for prosecuting attorney subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. N. D. DOUGHMAN.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for prosecuting attorney, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
F. W. SCHADEN.

COUNTY CLERK.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JACOB KERN.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for county clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
HARRY M. [illegible]

FOR AUDITOR.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WM. MEYER, JR.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention, June 2nd.
CLARENCE W. EDSALL.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
J. C. PELTIER.

COUNTY TREASURER.

L. C. Hunter (Cord), the present deputy county treasurer, will be a candidate for the nomination of county treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. WILLIAM SCOTT,
Of Lafayette Township.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
A. R. SCHNITKER,
Of Adams Township.

FOR SHERIFF.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for renomination to the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. EDWARD F. CLAUSMEIER.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce the name of Louis Hazzard as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, for one term only.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
PATRICK RYAN.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce the name of our present County Recorder, George W. Pickel, for re-election, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
JAS. C. CRAIG,
CONRAD BOGEMANS,
JOHN A. McCLELLAN,
Committee E.E. Club.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for county surveyor, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
CHAS. W. BRANSTRATOR.

FOR CORONER.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for renomination for coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
DR. M. HARROD.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce me as a candidate for county commissioner for the first district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
GOTTLIEB SCHAEFER,
Milan Township.

Kindly announce my name as a candidate for county commissioner of the First district subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. E. F. BAKER,
Monroe Township.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for county commissioner from the Second district, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
M. A. FERGUSON,
Of Washington Township.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce me as a candidate for county commissioner for the Second district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WM. W. PEACE,
Cedar Creek Township.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for commissioner of the Second district of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
DAVID McCRORY,
Of Cedar Creek Township.

FOR TOWNSHIP OFFICES.

FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

Editor SENTINEL—At the earnest solicitation of many friends I have consented to announce my name as a candidate for the office of township trustee, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
M. F. SCHMETZER.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for Township Trustee of Wayne Township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM [illegible]

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for assessor of Wayne township subject to the Democratic nominating convention.
LOUIS C. SCHROEDER.

Editor SENTINEL—Please announce my name as a candidate for assessor of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
MICHAEL V. WALSH.

"FAIREST OF THE FAIR."

Rev. Dr. Talmage Discourses on the Personality of Christ.

The Moral Attributes of the God-Man a Sure Index that He Must Have Been the Perfection of Physical Manhood and Beauty.

On a recent Sabbath, in the Brooklyn tabernacle, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage discoursed upon "Fairest of the Fair," as relating to the personality of Christ, basing his sermon on the text:

He is altogether lovely—Solomon's Song, v. 16.

The human race has during centuries been improving. For awhile it deflected and degenerated, and from all I can read, for ages the whole tendency was toward barbarism. But under the ever widening and deepening influence of Christianity the tendency is now in the upward direction. The physical appearance of the human race is seventy-five per cent. more attractive than in the sixteenth, seventeenth or eighteenth centuries. From the pictures on canvas and the faces and forms in sculptures of those who were considered the grand-looking men and the attractive women of two hundred years ago, I conclude the superiority of the men and women of our time. Such looking people of the past centuries as painting and sculpture have presented as the specimens of beauty and dignity, would be in our time, considered deformity and repulsiveness complete. The fact that many men and women in antediluvian times were eight and ten feet high tended to make the human race obnoxious rather than winning. Such portable mountains of human flesh did not add to the charms of the world.

But in no climate and in no age did there ever appear anyone who in physical attractiveness could be compared to Him whom my text celebrates, thousands of years before He put His infantile foot on the hill back of Bethlehem. He was, and is, altogether lovely. The physical appearance of Christ is, for the most part, an artistic guess. Some writers declare Him to have been a brunette or dark complexioned, and others a blonde or light complexioned. St. John, of Damascus, writing eleven hundred years ago, and so much nearer than ourselves to the time of Christ, and hence with more likelihood of accurate tradition, represents Him with beard black and curly, eyebrows joined together, and "yellow complexion and long fingers like His mother." An author writing fifteen hundred years ago represents Christ as a blonde: "His hair the color of wine and golden at the root; straight and without luster; but from the level of the ears curling and glossy, and divided down the center after the manner of the Nazarenes. His forehead is even and smooth, His face without a blemish, and enhanced by a tempered bloom; His countenance ingenuous and kind. Nose and mouth are in no way faulty. His beard is full, of the same color as His hair, and forked in form; His eyes blue and extremely brilliant."

My opinion is it was a Jewish face. His mother was a Jewess, and there is no womanhood on earth more beautiful than Jewish womanhood. Alas! that He lived so long before the Daguerrean and photographic arts were born, or we might have known His exact features. I know that sculpture and painting were born long before Christ, and they might have transferred from olden times to our times, the forehead, the nostril, the eye, the lips of our Lord. Phidias, the sculptor, put down his chisel of enchantment five hundred years before Christ came. Why did not some one take up that chisel, and give us the side face or full face of our Lord? Polygnotus the painter put down his pencil four hundred years before Christ. Why did not some one take it up and give us at least the eye of the Lord, the eye, that sovereign of the face? Dionysius, the literary artist who saw at Heliopolis, Egypt, the strange darkening of the heavens at the time of Christ's crucifixion near Jerusalem, and not knowing what it was, but describing it as a peculiar eclipse of the sun, and saying, "Either the Deity suffers or sympathizes with some sufferer," that Dionysius might have put his pen to the work and drawn the portrait of our Lord. But not the fine arts were busy perpetuating the form and appearance of the world's favorites only, and not the form and appearance of the peasantry, among whom Christ appeared.

It was not until the fifteenth century, or until more than fourteen hundred years after Christ, that talented painters attempted by pencil to give us the idea of Christ's face. The pictures before that time were so offensive that the council at Constantinople forbade their exhibition. But Leonardo Da Vinci, in the fifteenth century, presented Christ's face on two canvases, yet the one was a repulsive face and the other an effeminate face. Raphael's face of Christ is a weak face. Albert Durer's face of Christ was a savage face. Titian's face of Christ is an expressionless face. The mightiest artists, either with pencil or chisel, have made signal failure in attempting to give the forehead, the cheek, the eyes, the nostril, the mouth of our blessed Lord.

But about His face I can tell you something positive, and beyond controversy. I am sure it was a soulful face. The face is only the curtain of the soul. It was impossible that a disposition like Christ's should not have demonstrated itself in His physiognomy. Kindness as an occasional impulse may give no illumination to the features, but kindness as the lifelong, dominant habit will produce attractiveness of countenance as certainly as the shining of the sun produce flowers. Children are afraid of a scowling or hard-visaged man. They cry out if he proposes to take them. If he try to caress them, he evokes a slap rather than a kiss. All mothers know how hard it is to get their children to go to a man or woman of forbidding appearance. But no sooner did Christ appear in the domestic group than there was an infantile excitement, and the youngsters began to struggle to get out of their mothers' arms. They could not hold the children back. "Stand back with those children!" scolded some of the disciples. Perhaps the little ones may have been playing in the dirt, and their faces may not have been clean, or they may not have been well clad, or the disciples may have thought Christ's religion was a religion chiefly for big folks. But Christ made the infantile excitement still livelier by His saying that He liked children better than grown people, declaring: "Except ye become as a little child ye can not enter into the kingdom of God." Alas! for the people who do not like children. They had better stay out of Heaven, for the place is full of them. That, I think, is one reason why the vast majority of the human race die in infancy. Christ is so fond of children that He takes them to Himself before the world has time to despoil and harden them, and so they are now at the windows of the palace, and on the doorsteps, and playing on the street. Sometimes Matthew, or Mark, or Luke tells a story of Christ, and only one tell it, but Matthew, Mark and Luke all join in that picture of Christ girdled by children, and I know by what occurred at that time that Christ had a face full of geniality.

Not only was Christ altogether lovely in His countenance, but lovely in His habits. I know, without being told, that the Lord who made the rivers, and lakes, and oceans was cleanly in His appearance. He disliked the disease of leprosy, not only because it was distressing, but because it was not clean, and His curative words were: "I will; be thou clean." He declared Himself in favor of thorough washing, and opposed to superficial washing, when He denounced the hypocrites for making clean only "the outside of the platter," and He applauds His disciples by saying, "Now are ye clean," and giving directions to those who fasted; among other things He says, "Wash thy face;" and to a blind man whom He was doctoring: "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam." And He Himself actually washed the disciples' feet, I suppose not only to demonstrate His own humility, but probably their feet needed to be washed. The fact is, the Lord was a great friend of water. I know that from the fact that most of the world is water. But when I find Christ in such constant commendation of water, I know He was personally neat, although He mingled much among very rough populations, and took such long journeys on dusty highways. He wore His hair long, according to the custom of His land and time, but neither trouble or old age had thinned or injured His locks, which were never worn shaggy or unkempt. Yes, all His habits of personal appearance were lovely.

Sobriety was also an established habit of His life. In addition to the water, He drank the juice of the grape. When at a wedding party this beverage gave out, He made gallons on gallons of grape juice, but it was as unlike what the world makes in our time as health is different from disease, and as calm pulses are different from the paroxysms of delirium tremens. There was no strychnine in that beverage, or logwood, or nux vomica. The tipplers and the sots who now quote the wine-making in Cana of Galilee as an excuse for the fiery and damning beverages of the nineteenth century, forget that the wine at the New Testament wedding had two characteristics, the one that the Lord made it, and the other that it was made out of water. Buy all you can of that kind and drink it at least three times a day, and send a barrel of it around to my cellar. You can not make me believe that the blessed Christ, who went up and down healing the sick, would create for man that style of drink which is the cause of disease more than all other causes combined; or that He who calmed the maniacs into their right mind, would create that style of drink which does more than anything else to fill insane asylums; or that He who was so helpful to the poor, would make a style of drink that crowds the earth with pauperism; or that He who came to save the nations from sin, would create a liquor that is the source of most of the crime that now stuffs the penitentiaries. A lovely sobriety was written all over His face, from the hairline of the forehead to the bottom of the bearded chin.

Domesticity was also His habit. Though too poor to have a home of His own He went out to spend the night at Bethany, two or three miles' walk from Jerusalem, and over a rough and hilly road that made it equal to six or seven ordinary miles, every morning and night going to and fro. I would rather walk from here to Central park, or walk from Edinburgh to Arthur's seat, or in London clear around Hyde park, than to walk that road that Christ walked twice a day from Jerusalem to Bethany. But He liked the quietude of home life and He was lovely in His domesticity.

How He enjoyed handing over the resurrected boy to his mother and the resurrected girl to her father and reconstructing homesteads which disease or death was breaking up. As the song "Home, Sweet Home," was written by a man who at that time had no home, so I think the homelessness of Christ added to His appreciation of domesticity.

Furthermore, He was lovely in His sympathies. Now, dropsy is a most distressing complaint. It bloats and swells and tortures any limb or physical organ it touches. As soon as a case of that kind is submitted to Christ, He, without any use of diaphoretics, commands its cure. And what an eye doctor He was for opening the long-closed gates of sight to the blue of the sky and the yellow of the flower and the emerald of the grass! What a Christ He was for cooling fevers without so much as a spoonful of febrifuge; and straightening crooked backs without any pang of surgery; and standing whole choirs of music along the silent galleries of a deaf ear; and giving healthful nervous system to cataleptics! Sympathy! He did not give them stoical advice, or philosophize about the science of grief. He sat down and cried with them.

It is spoken of as the shortest verse in the Bible, but to me it is about the longest and grandest—"Jesus wept." All many of us know the meaning of that. When we were in great trouble, some one came in with voluble consolation and quoted the Scripture in a sort of heartless way, and did not help us at all. But after awhile some one else came in, and without saying a word sat down and burst into a flood of tears at the sight of our woe, and somehow it helped us right away. "Jesus wept." You see, it was a deeply-attached household, that of Mary, and Martha, and Lazarus. The father and mother were dead, and the girls depended on their brother. Lazarus had said to them: "Now Mary, now Martha, stop your worrying. I will take care of you. I will be to you both father and mother. My arm is strong. Girls, you can depend on me!"

But now Lazarus was sick; yea, Lazarus was dead. All broken up, the sisters disconsolate, and there is a knock at the door. "Come in," says Martha. "Come in," says Mary. Christ entered, and He just broke down. It was too much for Him. He had been so often and so kindly entertained in that home, before sickness and death devastated it, that He choked up and sobbed aloud, and the tears trickled down the sad face of the sympathetic Christ. "Jesus wept." Why do you not try that mode of helping? You say: "I am a man of few words," or "I am a woman of few words." Why, you dear soul, words are not necessary. Imitate your Lord, and go to those afflicted homes and cry with them.

John Murphy! Well, you did not know him. Once, when I was in great bereavement, he came to my house. Kind ministers of the Gospel had come and talked beautifully, and prayed with us, and did all they could to console. But John Murphy, one of the best friends I ever had, a big-souled, glorious Irishman, came in and looked into my face, put out his broad, strong hand, and said not a word, but sat down and cried with us. I am not enough of a philosopher to say how it was, or why it was, but somehow from door to door, and from door to ceiling, the room was filled with all-pervading comfort. "Jesus wept."

I think that is what makes Christ such a popular Christ. There are so many who want sympathy. Miss Fiske, the famous Nestorian missionary, was in the chapel one day talking to the heathen, and she was in very poor health, and so weak she sat upon a mat while she talked, and felt the need of something to lean against, when she felt a woman's form at her back, and heard a woman's voice saying: "Lean on me." She leaned a little, but did not want to be too cumbersome, when the woman's voice said: "Lean hard; if you love me, lean hard." And that makes Christ so lovely. He wants all the sick, and troubled, and weary to lean against Him, and He says: "Lean hard; if you love me, lean hard." Aye, He is close by with His sympathetic help. Hedley Vicars, the famous soldier and Christian of the Crimean war, died because when he was wounded his regiment was too far off from the tent of supplies. He was not mortally wounded, and, if the surgeons could only have got at the bandages and medicine, he would have recovered. So much of the human sympathy and hopefulness comes too late; but Christ is always close by if we want Him, and has all the medicines ready, and has eternal life for all.

Do you wonder that the story of His self-sacrifice has led hundreds of thousands to die for Him? In one series of persecutions over two hundred thousand were put to death for Christ's sake. For Him Blandina was tied to a post and wild beasts were let out upon her, and when life continued after the attack of tooth and paw, she was put in a net, and that net containing her was thrown to a wild bull, that tossed her with its horns till life was extinct. All for Christ! Huguenots dying for Christ! Albigenses dying for Christ! The Vaudois dying for Christ! Smithfield fires endured for Christ! The bones of martyrs, if distributed, would make a path of moldering life all around the earth. The loveliness of the Saviour's sacrifice has inspired all the heroisms, and all the martyrdoms of subsequent centuries. Christ has had more men and women die for Him than all the other inhabitants of all the ages have had die for them.

Aye, He was lovely in His doctrines. Self-sacrifice, or the relief of the suffering of others by our own suffering. He was the only physician that ever proposed to cure His patient by taking their disorders. Self-sacrificed! And what did He not give up for others? The best climate in the universe, the air of Heaven, for the wintry weather of Palestine; a scepter of unlimited dominion for a prisoner's box in an earthly court-room; a flashing tiara for a crown of stinging brambles; a palace for a cattle pen; a throne for a cross. Self-sacrificed! What is more lovely? Mothers dying for their children down with scarlet fever; railroad engineers going down through the open draw bridge to save the train; firemen scorched to death trying to help some one down the ladder from the fourth story of the consuming house; all these put together only faint and insufficient similes by which to illustrate the grander, mightier, farther-reaching self-sacrifice of the "Altogether Lovely."

Furthermore, He was lovely in His sermons. He knew when to begin, when to stop, and just what to say. The longest sermon He ever preached, so far as the Bible reports Him, namely, the Sermon on the Mount, was about sixteen minutes in delivery at the ordinary rate of speech. His longest prayer reported, commonly called "The Lord's Prayer," was about half a minute. Time them by your own watch and you will find my estimate accurate. By which I do not mean to say that sermons ought to be only sixteen minutes long and prayers only half a minute long. Christ had such infinite power of compression that He put enough into His sixteen-minute sermon and His half-minute prayer to keep all the following ages busy in thought and action. No one but a Christ could afford to pray or preach as short as that, but He meant to teach us compression.

Yes, Christ was lovely in His chief life's work. There were a thousand things for Him to do, but His great work was to get our ship-wrecked world out of the breakers. That He came to do, and that He did it in three years. He took thirty years to prepare for that three years' activity. From twelve to thirty years of age we hear nothing about Him. That intervening eighteen years I think He was in India. But He came back to Palestine and crowded everything into three years, three winters, three springs, three summers, three autumns. Our life is short, but would God we might see how much we could do in three years. Concentration. Intensification! Three years of kind words. Three years of living for others. Three years of self-sacrifice! Let us try it.

Oh, that we might all have something of the great German reformer's love for this Christ, which led him to say: "If anyone knocks at the door of my breast and says, 'Who lives there?' my reply is, 'Jesus Christ lives here, not Martin Luther.'" Will it not be grand if when we get through this short and rugged road of life we can go right up into His presence and live with Him world without end? And if, entering the gate of that heavenly city we should be so overwhelmed with our unworthiness on the one side and the supernal splendor on the other side, we get a little bewildered and should for a few moments be lost on the streets of gold and among the burnished temples, and the sapphire thrones, there would be plenty to show us the way, and take us out of our joyful bewilderment; and perhaps the woman of Nain would say: "Come, let me take you to the Christ that raised my only boy to life." And Martha would say: "Come, let me take you to the Christ who brought up my brother Lazarus from the tomb." And one of the disciples would say: "Come, let me take you to the Christ who saved our sinking ship in the hurricane on Gennesaret." And Paul would say: "Come, and let me lead you to the Christ for whom I died on the road to Ostia." And whole groups of martyrs would say: "Come, let us show you the Christ for whom we rattled the chains and waded the floods, and dared the fires." And our own glorified kindred would flock around us, saying: "We have been waiting a good while for you, but before we talk over old times, and we tell you of what we have enjoyed since we have been here, and you tell us of what you have suffered since we parted, come, come, and let us show you the greatest sight in all the place, the most resplendent throne, and upon it the mightiest Conqueror, the Exaltation of Heaven, the Theme of the immortals, the Altogether-great, the Altogether-good, the Altogether-fair, the Altogether-lovely!

Well, the delightful morn will come,
When my dear Lord will bring me home,
And I shall see His face;
Then with my Saviour, brother, friend,
A blessed eternity I'll spend,
Triumphant in His grace.

—Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous.—Carlyle.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

A BLESSED THOUGHT.

God knows best, a blessed thought,
Thought full of strength and peace,
That stills the tempest in our hearts
And bids the storm to cease.

God knows best. Why should we
Attempt to choose our way,
When we know He leads us on
Unto the perfect day.

God knows best. Increase our faith,
Help us, dear Lord, to come
And bowing humbly at Thy feet
To say: "Thy will be done."

And when at last life's troubles o'er
We reach the land of rest,
In Heaven's clear light we shall see
And own that God knows best.

—Mrs. H. H. Booker, in Chicago Standard.

BUSINESS AND RELIGION.

Is It Possible to Conduct Business Successfully on Strictly Christian Principles.

The above question recently came up in a Sunday-school class of young men in one of our larger city churches, and was answered by a member in the negative, showing this dangerous opinion to have considerable currency. To obtain the sentiment of the business world on the subject, the Chicago Advance addressed the question to a number of leading business men.

Among those addressed was ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, who said: "I have never seen dishonesty or deception succeed in business. The gain of a temporary advantage was always counterbalanced, and in the end netted a large percentage of loss. I took the stand when a boy that it was not necessary to lie to sell goods. It is a slander on the mercantile profession to assert or argue that it is founded on un-Christian principles and practices."

"In my experience," wrote E. G. Keith, president of the Metropolitan national bank, Chicago, "I can not recall an instance where in the long run strict rules of equity as laid down by Christ Himself would not win success, and I feel sure if you apply such rules, no man will ever regret it, even so far as this world's success is concerned. Of course the better rule, that it is best to do right whatever the results, should be the standard.

"I answer your question," says Elbridge Torrey, of Boston, "with an emphatic Yes. If the Bible is true, it will ever be true that 'Godliness is profitable for the life that now is as well as for the life to come.' Facts for a long term of years in any city will show that while there may be temporary success where there is trickery and fraud, permanent and true success must ever rest on permanent principle, and that is always the principle resting on the Word of God as a foundation."

Albert Shaw, editor of the American Review of Reviews, wrote: "I wish to reply yes, with emphasis and without qualifications. There is such a thing as Christian common sense, and it is not difficult to find it embodied in business men whose careers are successful in the estimation of the business world, and whose consciences at the same time are clear in a sense of upright, manly and generous conduct. The rapid acquisition of wealth *as a dominating motive and an end in itself* is wrong. But to regard the rapid acquisition of wealth as synonymous with the successful conduct of business, is a false view from any legitimate standpoint, whether of economics, of business ethics or of Christian principle. We live in a country that affords opportunities such as the world has never seen before the development of very large enterprises. The American people, now numbering some seventy millions, possess very much the highest average purchasing power that any people have ever possessed in the history of the world. Consequently, success in a business enterprise may mean the growth of that enterprise to very large proportions, and the consequent acquisition of very large wealth. The one paramount human possession is character. The existing industrial order affords abundant opportunity both for the development and acquisition of high character, and also for the constant daily exercise of Christian principles. The business world to-day—more than ever before in the history of trade, commerce and industry—recognizes the binding character of the essential principles of Christian ethics; and the business world is full of successful men who endeavor with clean hands and a pure heart, and moreover with eyes wide open and brains cleared of the fogs of self-deception, to act upon the principles of the golden rule in all their business transactions."

"I answered the question so thoroughly on my editorial page," wrote Edward W. Bok, editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, "that I do not think I can do better than to send my comments there printed. To my mind, I can not see how the highest attainable business success can be had apart from Christian ethics.

"It is strange," he comments, "how reluctant young men are to accept, as the most vital truth in life, that the most absolute honesty is the only kind of honesty that succeeds in business. It isn't a question of religion or religious beliefs. Honesty does not depend upon any religious creed or dogma that was ever conceived. It is a question of a young man's own conscience. He knows what is right and what is wrong. And yet, simple as the matter is, it is astonishing how difficult it is of understanding. An honest course in business seems too slow to the young man. 'I can't afford to plod along. I must strike, and strike quickly,' is the sentiment. Ah, yes, my friend, but not dishonestly. No young man can afford to even think of dishonesty. Success on honorable lines may sometimes seem slower in coming, but when it does come it outrivals in permanency all the so-called successes gained by other methods. To look at the methods of others is always a mistake. The successes of to-day are not given to the imitator but to the originator. It makes no difference how other men may succeed—their success is theirs and not yours. You can not partake of it. Every man is a law unto himself. The most absolute integrity is the one and the only sure foundation of success. Such a success is lasting. Other kind of successes may seem so, but it's all in the seeming and not in the reality. Let a young man swerve from the path of honesty and it will surprise him how quickly every avenue of a lasting success is closed against him. Making money dishonestly is the most difficult thing to accomplish in the world, just as lying is the practice most wearing to the mind. It is the young man of unquestioned integrity, who is selected for the position. No business man ever places his business in the hands of a young man whom he feels he can not absolutely trust. And to be trusted means to be honest. Honesty, and that alone commands confidence. An honest life, well directed, is the only life for a young man to lead. It is the one life that is compatible with the largest and surest business success."

—Discontent is like ink poured into water, which fills the whole fountain full of blackness. It casts a cloud over the mind, and renders it more occupied about the evil which disquiets it than about the means of removing it.

UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.

The Time When the Real Inner Light Shows Itself.

One of the greatest tributes one person can pay another is to say that he led him to do this or that good deed by his unconscious influence. Most anyone can appear good and earnest and sympathetic when he tries. But it is quite another thing to show that goodness, earnestness and sympathy without trying to have these beneficent influences flow from one's life because the heart overflows with them. The people who are good only when they make a special effort to be so are likely to be caught off their guard. It may be doubted if such people are really good at all, but put on their goodness as they do their coats, according to the character of the people with whom they associate or the thing to be gained.

David Livingstone was one whose character ever shone, even though no human hearts were to be cheered except the dark-faced Africans. Stanley says that during the four months he was with him in the dark continent, there was such a constant stream of good influences flowing from the great missionary's personality that though he went to Africa "as prejudiced as the biggest atheist in London," he returned a Christian man. "Little by little," says Stanley, "his sympathy for others became contagious; my sympathy was aroused; seeing his piety, his gentleness, his zeal, his earnestness, and how he went quietly about his business, I was converted by him, although he had not tried to do it."

Christ truly in the heart, Christ animating all one's thoughts, Christ the motive power of all one's acts, Christ the aim and purpose of one's life—this means Christ always and everywhere.

Just as good breeding makes a man a gentleman under all circumstances, just as careful nature gives the rose the beautiful tint it desired to have, just so, except much more surely, the human character, molded by the Divine hand, shows the effects of its training, and, without exercise of the will, sheds its influence all around.—Young Men's Era.

Hearing and Doing.

Preaching is one factor in Christian service, but it is only one. There must be a hearer as well as a preacher; and even though a preacher preaches and a hearer hears, there may still be no practical result from the preaching and the hearing. Unless he who hears is aroused to action, and acts, the preacher's work in his behalf is vain. A preacher from the pulpit does not have the opportunity to test his work, as a teacher in a class does have. And herein is a teacher's advantage over a preacher—an advantage which not every teacher appreciates. A teacher's test of efficiency is not in what he says to his pupils, but rather in what his pupils say or do in consequence of the teacher's words or actions. The very poorest use of a teacher's opportunities is in preaching to his pupils.—S. S. Times.

Found Wanting.

The indictment against Belshazzar was "Tekel," "Weighed in the balances and found wanting." Weighing men is frequently found in Scripture. "The Lord is a God of knowledge and by Him actions are weighed." "All the ways of a man are clean in his own eyes, but the Lord weigheth the spirits." It is easy to call oneself a Christian and to pass for a Christian, but the Lord looketh upon the heart, and it is impossible to deceive Him.—Christian Inquirer.

Compromise with the Enemy.

Are there any small compromises in our lives with the enemy of our soul? If he creeps in at one little outpost, 'twill be telegraphed along the line, and so all the forces feel the depressing influence by turning the mind's eye upon the enemy, and the vision will not be filled with Jesus, the only source of strength and power known, or ever yet discovered.—Ram's Horn.

NUGGETS OF GOLD.

Some Bright Bits of Truth Taken from the Ram's Horn.

Truth is the strength of God.

It never helps sin any to wash its face.

All offers of salvation are in the present tense.

Bad men hate the Bible as rogues do the police.

Sin is a great detective—it always "spots" its man.

No man seeks his best who does not seek that first.

If we obey Christ it is proof that we know Him.

To say yes to any kind of a sin is to say no to Christ.

It is a long step toward God to forsake bad company.

Praying at people is never prompted by the Holy Spirit.

The labor of unbelief is to make a stone look like bread.

We all hate self when we see it crop out in somebody else.

Too many divisions in sermons subtract from congregations.

The only freedom is to be in full accord with God's purpose.

The sun is always shining to the man who walks by faith.

Most any kind of money, held close to the eye, will shut out Heaven.

The only cure for unbelief is the knowledge of God's love.

All true prayer is anointed with the blood of self-sacrifice.

An oath is a confession that the devil is served from choice.

To seek God is every man's highest duty and greatest privilege.

A man may have a good deal of religion and yet not have Christ.

Try to keep God's law and you will soon find out that He made it.

It keeps the devil busy to hold his own against a praying mother.

All God-given rights stop when they touch those of a neighbor.

To say "Our Father" with the heart is a prayer for the whole earth.

Pulpits are dispensaries. Some dispense the Gospel; others dispense with it.

We will never do much for others until we find out that God gave His Son to die for us.

"Ho, everyone that thirsteth" is the call of the Spirit to the man who knows not God.

Because Jesus Christ has been in the grave, every man who will may have eternal life.

One of the hardest things the devil has ever tried to do is to put a long face on a happy Christian.

There is nothing like the love of God for putting true courage in the heart. Every devil is the child of a creed.

When the multitude followed Christ it was generally out of curiosity, or because they wanted something to eat.

"When ye fast be not of a sad countenance" shows that God is not helped any by going to church with a long face.

The devil loves the man whose mule has an easier time than his wife, no matter whether he belongs to church or not.

The devil always feels free to walk into the house of the man who does not put up a fence that tells him to keep out.

One reason why some preachers do not reach the masses is because they get up in the church steeple to write their sermons.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

FALLEN WORDS.

How Certain Terms Have Suffered Through Bad Usage.

Unlike men, words do not seek bad company, but once in it, their position is even more surely lost for all good and dignified uses. Witness the word Saloon, twin to the French salon and coming straight to us from the German "Saal," a hall. Born and reared in a village of about five thousand inhabitants I know not what a groggery was called thirty years ago. I remember certain places never entered by the better sort, known as "canal groceries," and certain forbidden quarters said to be infested, my old-fashioned liquor-hating father said, with "Hell Holes." But if they set above their doors the word "saloon," I do not know.

But fancy the amazement of Marquise de Rambouillet, and her charming train of ladies, and later of Mme. de Stael, Mme. Roland, and the sprightly women of the French restoration, could they know that a salon has come to mean, not an elegant apartment set apart for the exhibition of pictures, or the meeting of intelligent and cultured men and women, but a groggery, more or less expensively appointed, but still a groggery. Fancy, too, an American poet of this year of 1894 saying of his hero as did Wordsworth: "He had descended from the proud saloon!" The finest cabin of a steamer is still called a "saloon," but I know of no other appearance of the word in respectable society in our land, and that no respectable woman is expected to enter what currently passes by that name, I know by personal experience. Not long ago while stopping in my own city of Chicago, suffering intensely from nervous headache, I asked a policeman to tell me where to find the nearest drug store, for I was in a locality seemingly bereft of these ministers of comfort. He indicated a corner, and I set out, giving heed to my steps because of orange peel, mud and general slipperiness, besetting and upsetting. Arrived, as I supposed, I mounted several steps and entered a door without looking at the windows, much less the sign. I have a confused recollection of a babel of voices, then a sudden silence, a stretch of polished mahogany, and gleaming glass, and men standing about looking toward me. But I remember vividly the young man in a white linen jacket nearest me and the entrance. He held a napkin in his hand, and with parted lips and wide open eyes he advanced upon me very much as if I were an intrusive hen, which he must circumspectly "shoo" out of the place. He shook the napkin, and essayed to speak. Of course I relieved him instantly.

Last summer, en route eastward, we stopped over night at Detroit, and in the morning I rose with the weariness of several weeks of overwork throbbing in my temples. Eight hours of railway travel were before us, and knowing something must be done to quiet the pain, I told Timotheus I would meet him at breakfast, and slipped out while he was doing his last primping. I was gone, perhaps, ten minutes, and on my return joined him without a word, sure that if I did not volunteer to tell where I had been I would be asked. He waited perhaps three seconds. Then came the expected question. I replied quietly, that I had gone a bit down the street for a drink, and that I believed I was going to feel better.

"A drink!" he echoed in astonishment. "If you feel so bad you needed brandy or something, why didn't you have it brought up to your room, instead of going to the drug store?"

"No one knows better than you I don't drink 'brandy or something,'" I replied.

"But you said you went for—a drink," he protested.

"I did. What I bought was an effervescing beverage charged with gas, and made out of aqua pura and bromo seltzer."

A few weeks ago while driving with an old school acquaintance I was again in the clutch of my arch enemy, and as we neared a drug store I begged him to stop. He offered to do my errand, when I explained that I had best do it myself, "for," said I, "I want a drink."

"Don't stop here for it," he said nervously, and giving me an odd, apprehensive glance, "I am sure we have a little whisky at home, and if we haven't, I'll go and get you some."

Again I had to explain, though this man knew me very well, that my "drink" was a very innocent compound guiltless of any sort of spirits. Alas, once upon a time all my little world would understand my entreaty for "a drink" to mean a wish for water. Two dear old people who always understand me, understand that phrase when I use it now. But so identified has it become with something the antipodes of my favorite tipple, old friends, and even Timotheus can be misled when, reverting, for fun, to my childhood phrase, I, who count myself a temperance woman, say, "I want a drink." To such depths have words "fallen" in evil company.—Elizabeth Cumings, in Union Signal.

THE SALOON EVIL.

Its Work Is to Tear Down What Industry Has Built Up.

As we go through the country, village and city, we pass farms, shops, mills, brick-yards, printing-offices, grocery, dry-goods and hardware stores, banks, meat-markets, granaries, artisans' rooms, apothecaries, churches and schoolhouses, all ministering to the welfare of the people. They give and receive in turn. They are mutually dependent. The jeweler can not say to the hod-carrier: "I have no need of you." The one slinging the sledge, or holding the plow, is just as much a man, is as important a factor in good society, as the lawyer, the minister, or the physician. Through this diversity of labor civilization is helped forward, sobriety and knowledge are extended, morality and Christianity are advanced. They exist from necessity to meet the demands and supplies of our common life.

But is there any call for the saloon? Its work is to tear down, never to build up. It may enrich the individual, but it surely impoverishes the community. If it builds a palace it surrounds the same with hovels. It deals out what will preserve a dead man's body, but if drunk, it will render a live man dead. The noted Dr. Parker, of New York, said: "Alcohol is an irritant poison, having no place in a healthy system." For this reason athletes and all in training for physical endurance desist from its use. When Weston walked a thousand miles in a thousand hours, and Wilson swam the English channel, and Greely touched the nearest point of any explorer to the north pole, they accomplished these difficult feats without any alcohol.

Alcohol is a device of man. It gushes not from any spring; it runs not from the tree; it is not found in the grape, the beet, rye, corn or barley. It is the outcome of rot. Nature so disposes of physical putridness as to produce no harm. From the ruins of autumn she brings forth the beauties of spring. But man, through the brewery and distillery, arrests the course of nature in certain cases and brings forth a subtile poison, which by wrong use becomes a bane to society and a deathblow to human progress. Wherever it is used as a beverage increased police force is required, jails, prisons, asylums and almshouses are multiplied. Let the rich use it and they become poor, and the well-to-do drink it and they are impoverished. Let the old guzzle it and they are made miserable, the young sip it and they fall to ruin, husbands indulge in it and they become abusive, and affectionate parents partake freely of it and they are made demons.

All the vices which have cursed the race the saloon fosters. It puts rags on the back, disease into the body, and depravity and despair into the heart. Our churches, schools and savings institutions are bidding the people, "Come up higher and we will aid you on." But the two hundred thousand saloons, all the way from the Sunrise to the Lone Star state, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, from daylight to midnight every day in the week and every week in the year are commanding the people: "Descend into the depths and we will corrupt and destroy you."—S. W. McCollesten, in National Temperance Advocate.

THE RESULTS OF ALCOHOL.

An Awful Procession of Woe Produced by Strong Drink.

When you pause to think that the drink bill for our dear land is about nine hundred millions of dollars every year, and try to think what an awful sum this is, you will just begin to see what waste is continually going on in our midst.

Now imagine that all those who in any way have been injured by drink were to be formed into a vast procession and marched past you! Take first the criminals of the land. Three-fourths of these have been made so by drink. They alone would amount to an army of many thousands. And what an army! It would take another army of police to keep them in order as they marched past. When they had disappeared from view you might bring on those who through drink have lost their work. Of course they would not admit this, but this is the case. There are many thousands of coachmen, cooks, railroad men, servant girls and laboring men of all classes who are ever out of work, simply because they do not keep sober. As soon as they have passed, bring on the regiments of those who through drink have lost their health. This would be a sad spectacle, as they would for the most part be poor, tottering wrecks of humanity. Bleary-eyed, frail, trembling, they would stagger past you, falling with every other step. This part of the procession alone would be as powerful a total-abstinence lesson as anyone would need.

But a still sadder spectacle would remain. Now marshal all the funerals of those who in one year die of the consequences of strong drink. They say that of these there are sixty thousand each year. What a long time that procession would take—of sixty thousand coffins! Can you imagine it?

And now, finally, see another army still larger than any of those that we have yet seen tramping past. This is the army of sad wives, ragged children, weeping mothers and heart-broken sisters. Do you hear the wail that rises as they pass before your eyes? And what an awful burden of sorrow they bear in their hearts!—Dr. A. F. Schauffler, in S. S. Times.

CONTAMINATING INFLUENCE.

The Saloon Proves to Be a Bad Place for Even a Monkey.

That alcohol is very demoralizing even to monkeys was demonstrated on a recent Sunday in Elmira, N. Y. A circus monkey, which been occupying winter quarters as a side attraction in an Elmira saloon, managed to unchain himself during the temporary absence of the proprietor, and once free he walked over behind the bar. He turned on the beer and took a long, deep draught. He sampled the whisky, gin, and other liquors; glanced in the big looking-glass behind the bar, and seeing, as he supposed another monkey, seized a decanter and threw it at him, smashing the costly glass to atoms. He then assaulted the cigar case and threw the cigars about the room, and by his wild screams and antics attracted the attention of the passers-by and the police. Finally after a tussle a rope was thrown around the neck of the drunken monkey, and he was hoisted through a window and escorted by two policemen, one on each side, to jail and lodged in a cell. The contaminating associations of the circus and the saloon sufficed to bring even the monkey to disgrace.—National Temperance Advocate.

BITS AND BREVITIES.

No person in this land breaks law with so much impunity as the saloon-keeper.

Whisky is a great factor of corruption, physically, morally, socially and financially.

Eight states and territories of the United States, exclusive of California, contributed samples of wines, produced within their borders, for competition at the Chicago fair.

When a toper is arrested in Bangor, Me., he is usually conveyed to the station in a patrol wagon. Should he be punished with a fine fifty cents is added to the fine to pay for his ride in the patrol wagon.

General Prince Kuropatkin recently issued an order to the official staff of the Trans-Caspian railway, requiring all officials and employes guilty of indulging in intoxicating drinks to be reported to him.

The increase of insanity is largely due to the use of impure liquor. The ordinary whisky sold now contains so much poison that it is liable to make any person who drinks it crazy. The purest whisky is poisonous.

"No cigarette that I ever heard of is free from opium. Beyond question the boy that smokes cigarettes stunts his growth, wrecks his nerves and weakens his heart and kidneys long before he reaches manhood." This is the judgment of a San Francisco physician.

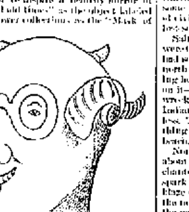
W. Wilkinson, secretary of the temperance league of Ireland, says he is convinced that the temperance sentiment of that country is rising in every grade of society, and it is felt that the liquor traffic is not a reputable business. If the money spent in drink were spent for ordinary requirements of life there would not be a single able-bodied person necessarily idle in Ireland.

The general public is entitled to the maximum of security for property and person. It wants sober conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen, and switch tenders. As a rule its wants in this direction are gratified. No railroad company would care to employ an inebriate in any one of these positions. But the tendency is to go farther, and to refuse to employ any drinking man, whether a drunkard or not. No rational man will employ a drinking coachman. No factory will employ a drinking engineer, supposing the business to be well managed. Few will employ a doctor who is known to drink.

IN THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

How Tortured Heretics Made Merriment For the Populace.

There are many awesome and devilishly ingenious objects collected in the Tower of London wherewith to impress the gaping crowds of cockneys who swarm within these historic precincts upon free days, but scarce any of these relics are so well calculated to inspire a healthy horror of the "good old times" as the object labeled in the Tower collection as the "Mask of Will Sommers, Henry VIII's jester." For indeed, says the St. James Gazette, this was no jester's mask, but was used for a very grim and ferocious purpose.



THE MASK OF WILL SUMMERS.

It is a sort of helmet, made of iron and fashioned into the shape of a grinning spectacled countenance. Its special use was for covering the head of any unfortunate wretch—heretic or sorcerer—condemned to death by fire at the stake. Thus visored his struggles and agonies were calculated to excite only ridicule and derision from the crowd of onlookers. In some few other examples of these infamous contrivances the mouth has been fitted with a whistle.

TO SOLVE THE SEA'S SECRET.

A Brave Woman's Mission in the North Pacific.

When people go down to the sea in ships, they sometimes never come back. They are lost, blotted out, obliterated. Whether they live lingering in some unknown country or are swallowed up by the waters no man can ever tell till the crack of doom wakes up forgotten echoes on the great judgment day. They have just gone forth and never returned. Yet for years and years after there are fondly foolish folks—women mostly—who wait and hope long after hope should be dead and buried for the men who have been swallowed by the sea.

Six months ago the schooner Mary Brown sailed forth from Sand Point, Alaska, with a full crew aboard and James O'Brien as a passenger. A gale blew down the coast a few days later, and inferences say that it caught the Mary Brown. Anyhow the schooner never again saw a civilized port, and the odds are that she capsized and sank with all hands in the gale, says the San Francisco Examiner. Nevertheless there is one woman, at any rate, who hopes to see James O'Brien again, though he was to a certainty lost in the catastrophe whereof no living man can tell the full particulars. That woman is Mrs. R. H. Hazleton of San Francisco, who left Victoria, B. C., a few days ago in search of traces of the lost schooner. Mrs. Hazleton is James O'Brien's sister, and she thinks she will see him again. Possibly she will; probably she won't. Seafaring men say that the Mary Brown is at the bottom of the north Pacific ocean, and that the lost seaman's sister is only wasting time.

MRS. R. H. HAZLETON.

When the schooner failed to make port in due season, it was at first hoped that she was only delayed by unfavorable winds. When, however, her protracted nonappearance gave rise to vague and then to definite apprehensions, it was decided to send out in search of some traces of her crew.

The revenue steamer Wolcott was dispatched from San Francisco, and an English vessel at Victoria undertook the same mission, but neither of them found any traces of the Mary Brown. Meanwhile some Indians came down within the pale of civilization with a new story about the lost schooner.

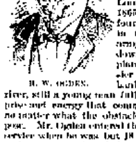
Salmon eating and malodorous red men were they and probably liars as well. They had some yarn about a wreck up at the north end of Banks island—an uninteresting hole with a beach and a tree or two on it—and as far as could be learned the wreck was that of the Mary Brown. The Indians did not know anyhow; they cared less. They had heard that a watch or something that day had been found on the beach, and for the rest they just grunted.

Nothing whatever for a man to worry about their story, you may say, but it enchanted Mrs. Hazleton and fanned the spark of hope in her heart into a lurid blaze of almost certain confidence. Up to the north she went to learn more about the particulars, and with the devoted pertinacity of her sex ferreted out everything that the white men knew about the country where the wreck was alleged to be.

The steamer Danube was scheduled to sail from Victoria for the farther north, and on it she secured a passage to whatever might be the nearest port to Banks island. At that port she will disembark and go the rest of the way as best she can on foot, horseback or canoe, with only the Indians to guide her. The difficulties she must encounter should she pursue the quest to the end are immense. The waters she must navigate in dugouts or birch bark baidarkas are considerably perilous. It is a journey into the jaws of death after men who have in all human probability perished long ago, but Mrs. Hazleton, undaunted by the admonishments of sailor men and traders, has decided upon venturing it alone.

GOING TO CONGRESS.

Harry W. Ogden Will Fill Blanchard's Unexpired Term as Representative.



H. W. OGDEN.

Harry W. Ogden, who is to fill the seat in the national house of representatives made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Blanchard to the senate by the governor of Louisiana, is a native of Missouri, but has been a resident of Louisiana since 1865, when, after four years' service in the southern army, he settled down to cotton planting in Bossier parish, on the banks of the Red river, still a young man full of the enterprise and energy that command success, no matter what the obstacles that interpose. Mr. Ogden entered the Confederate service when he was but 18 years of age and won a captaincy before he was 20, so that he was only 22 when he was paroled at Shreveport in 1865, just before he located in Bossier.

His course during the reconstruction period was such as to win for him the confidence and respect of his neighbors and fellow citizens, and he has ever since held a high place in their regard. He represented the parish of Bossier in the constitutional convention of 1879 and was elected to the legislature in 1880. A member of the ways and means committee, he became its chairman in 1882 and has the credit of framing the revenue law of that year which saved the state from imminent bankruptcy.

Having been re-elected to the legislature in 1884, Mr. Ogden was chosen speaker of the house and was one of the most popular presiding officers that ever filled the chair. While he was firm in the discharge of what he considered his duty, his evident fairness and justice to all did much to mollify factional feeling, and there was but little apparent friction under his skillful guidance of legislative affairs.

Mr. Ogden has what is called a "natural genius" for politics and affairs of state. He is a constant reader, and his expressed opinions give evidence of thoughtfulness and a penetrative judgment of men and things in the highest degree useful to a man in public life. He has the famous "magnetic" manner that is supposed to win popularity for a politician, and of a truth his friends are many and enthusiastic. If he but fulfill a tithe of what they expect from and claim for him, his district will have an able representative and the house a worthy member.

Mr. Ogden is a prominent member of the order of Freemasons and is lieutenant commander of Leedom Butler Camp, No. 406, of Confederate Veterans.

Fruit House Prices for 1894.

There has been many changes and reverses the past year in politics, as well as in business affairs. The lessons taught ought to be of much value in the future. If it be true, the rescinding of the Sherman act is a blessing to the country. Then the fewer we have of such blessings the better. If the country is to keep on growing half millionaires and half paupers, then we are in as much danger as when Lincoln made the declaration that we cannot continue a nation half slave and half free.

There has been great depreciation in many goods, none more so than on sugar. It is so low now that you can purchase a barrel at about the same price as 100 lbs. a few years ago. The Sugar "Barons" are uneasy that congress will take steps to break up their trust, hence the stocks have taken a tumble and the sugar went with it. The reduction is equal to 1½c in the last two months.

Crushed and Powdered, 5c.
Standard Granulated, 4½c.
Coffee A, 4c.
Extra C, 3¾c.
Good Brown, 3c.

As of course it cannot be expected those unprecedented low prices can long continue, hence would recommend liberal purchases now. There is no possibility of going lower. So with

TEAS.

They are unusually low. When you can purchase a pound of Good Tea at the same price as a pound of Coffee, it is natural the Tea will be preferred, for one pound of tea will go as far as two pounds of coffee, and in consequence is much more economical. Our Tea Trade is growing continually. We sell them at a small profit, this we can afford to do, for we purchase in large lots direct from the importers, and resell direct to our customers, thereby saving to our customers the intermediate profits of the jobber and speculator, which is at least 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson, extra good, 20c.
Young Hyson, choice, 30c; best 40c.
Imperial, extra choice, 35c; best 50c.
Gunpowder, extra, 30c; best 50c.
Uncolored Japan, 20c, 30c, best 40c.
English Breakfast, 30c; best 40c.
Oolong, extra Black Tea, 30c; best 50c.
Tea Dust, 15c lb.

The 30c tea is good; in fact, we sell double the amount of this to any other. Our best 50c is high flavor—choice goods and no better to market.

COFFEE.

The coffee market has been controlled some by speculation, but mostly by the war in Brazil—in consequence of the war which is still going on, the supplies from Brazil are very uncertain, and not likely to be a settled market until the war ceases. The quotations are very firm and no decline looked for.

Rio Coffee, green, 20c; best, 25c.
All package coffees, 25c.
Rio Coffee, roasted, best, 24c.
Mocha, green, 30c; roasted, 35c.
Old Government Java, 30c; roasted, 35c.

Canned Goods, Fruits and Vegetables.

Standard Tomatoes, 3 lb can, 10c.
California Green Gages, 16c.
3 lb Pie Peaches, 9c.
3 lb Baltimore Peaches, 15c.
California 3-lb. Peaches, 20c.
California Apricots, 17c.

Machine Oils and Castor Oils.

Castor Oil, from 90c to $1 per gal.
Fish Oil, 60c gal.
Golden Machine Oil, 35c gal.
Black Machine Oil, 20c gal.
Neatsfoot Oil, 90c gal.
Linseed Oil, boiled, 65c gal.

Syrups and Molasses.

New Orleans Molasses, 35c; best 40c gal.
Sorghum, extra fine, from Kentucky, 40c.
Golden Drips, 30c, best 40c gal.
Vermont Maple Syrup, 60c gal.

Raisins, Currants and Citrons.

These goods are exceedingly low, in fact, never in the history of the trade have they been so low. In place of being luxuries, they are so cheap they have become of every day use.

California Raisins, 5c per lb.
California London Layers, 10c.
California Muscatels, 8c.
Zante Currants, No. 1, 4c lb.
Citron, Leghorn, extra nice, 15c lb.

The 5c California Raisins are nice and fresh, all the difference not so large as the others.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Horse Shoe Plug, 43c lb.
Tea Plug, 25 lb.
Mail Pouch Smoking, 35c lb.
Cigars from 40c to $1.25 box.
C.C., $1.25 box.
J. T. Plug, 35c lb.
Durham Smoking, 45c lb.
Sweet Conqueror Smoking, 18c lb.
Harvest Gem, 40c box.
Royal Seal, 60c box.
All good smokers.
A. B. C Plug, 25c plug.
Briar Smoking, 35c lb.
Crowing Hen, 50c box.
Sport, 60c box.

Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes Only.

We handle nothing but Pure Domestic Wines—no Foreign goods.
Kelly Island Catawba, best goods, 80c gal.
California Angelica, very fine, $1.25 gal.
Kentucky Bourbon, $1.25 gal.
Bourbon Extra, two years old, $1.40 and $1.75.
Gin and Catawba Brandy, $1.75 gal.
Scotch Ale, London and Dublin Porter, 20c bottle.
Port Wine from Kelly Island, $1.25 gal.
California Muscatel, best, $1.25 gal.
Alcohol, full proof and pure, $2.50 gal.
Old 70, $2.00 gal.
Wine in Bottles, 25 and 50c bottle.
One-Year-Old Rye, $1.00 gal.

You Will Save 20c on the Dollar by Trading at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

REFORMING THE CITIES

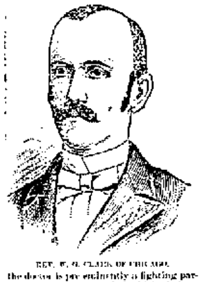
Law and Order Leagues In Chicago and St. Louis.

THE INFLUENCE OF DR. PARKHURST

His Campaign as President of the New York Society For the Prevention of Crime Seems to Have Furnished the Model For Western Reformers.

When Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church of New York city, succeeded Dr. Howard Crosby as president of the Society For the Prevention of Crime three years ago he inaugurated a vigorous crusade against the lawbreakers of the metropolis which created a tremendous sensation not only in New York, but throughout the country.

His methods came in for a shower of hostile criticism, and his efforts were frequently embarrassed and defeated by the lawless elements against which he was contending and the supposedly respectable citizens who sympathized with them. But



REV. W. G. CLARKE OF CHICAGO.

the doctor is pre-eminently a fighting parson, and no adherent of the kirk of Scotland ever battled more valiantly for the faith than does Dr. Parkhurst for the moral reforms in which he is interested. Opposition stimulates him, and his ardor is inextinguishable.

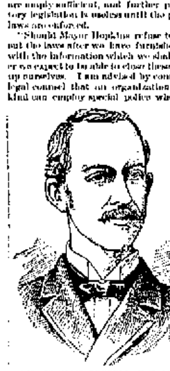
Dr. Parkhurst has not yet accomplished much except to draw public attention to the evils he is combating, but the fight is still on and is waged with the same vigor and with greater skill and discretion than characterized the opening of the campaign. He has made a distinct impression on public opinion, too, and now even the citizens who disapprove his methods admit his sincerity and earnestness.

But the influence of the Parkhurstian plan of reform is not confined to New York city. It is extending to other great municipalities where vice stalks the streets with confident mien and crime receives police protection. Chicago has just organized a Society For the Prevention of Crime. Its leaders are men and women earnest in reform work and mindful of the difficulty they will meet in carrying out their plans. They propose a cool, deliberate, relentless warfare against the evils which have become intrenched in certain parts of the city and grown strong by years of police tolerance and political influence.

Rev. William G. Clarke, pastor of the Campbell Avenue Presbyterian church, is president of the society and gives this explanation of its aims: "We propose," he said, "to carry on a warfare against the three great public evils of Chicago, and we are not going to quit until we have succeeded in stamping them out. The organization of the Society For the Prevention of Crime is the result of long consideration on the methods of restricting public vice in this city. We aim more especially at the suppression of gambling houses, opium joints and houses of ill fame commonly known as 'massage parlors.' These latter probably cannot be stamped out entirely, but can be greatly restricted.

"Our methods will be somewhat similar to those adopted by Dr. Parkhurst in New York. We shall gather full information regarding the existence of these places and then present the facts to the mayor. We shall ask for no legislation, but insist upon the present laws being carried out. They are amply sufficient, and further prohibitory legislation is useless until the present laws are enforced.

"Should Mayor Hopkins refuse to carry out the laws after we have furnished him with the information which we shall gather we expect to be able to close these places up ourselves. I am advised by competent legal counsel that an organization of our kind can employ special police who have



REV. FRANK G. TYRRELL OF ST. LOUIS.

the power of raiding these dens of iniquity. If necessary, we shall employ these means, but only in the event of the mayor and city officials refusing to act."

St. Louis, too, has recently had a moral awakening, and a Law and Order League organized on the Parkhurst plan is the result. The league had its genesis in the Evangelical alliance, and this is what it hopes to do:

"The work of the society will mean the purification of politics. Yet it is to be nonpartisan. It will mean the saving of thousands of dollars of the revenue, the protection of our homes and the best welfare of our citizens. The punishment of crime will likewise prevent crime, and save men—and women, too—from criminal careers. There is not a vital interest of the entire city that will not be helped by its work. Business will be strengthened, society will be guarded, benevolent societies will have less to do and more money to do it with, and religious work will find a readier response to their appeals. Men will learn anew the old lesson that the way of prosperity and happiness is the way of obedience to law."

Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, pastor of the Central Christian church, is president of the league. He is 29 years old, is a native of California and has been preaching for four years. His present ministrations are very successful, and he preaches every Sunday to the largest congregations his church will hold. The following quotation from a recent sermon will show the manner of man the disorderly elements of St. Louis will have to contend against in the Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell:

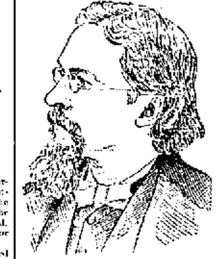
"There are 2,000 licensed saloons in the city, or one for every 300 of the population. Estimating their average annual expenses at $3,000, we have a total of $6,000,000 necessary for us to contribute into their tills. What do we get in return? The privilege of contributing as much more for the profits of these concerns. And then what do we get? Go to the workhouse, the hospital and the penitentiary and see the finished product. Four blocks north, east and west from this church I am informed there are 40 saloons and one brewery. The saloon does not respect the restraints of our license law. It seems to live and move and have its being in an atmosphere of anarchy.

"And then there is another vice and crime against which the Bible flames with scathing and withering warnings from cover to cover, and yet we must speak of it with bated breath and in rhetorical terms. The Magdalens of the streets traverse [illegible] of the city. Over 500,000 in the entire country, dying out entirely every five years, recruited from the ranks of innocence at the rate of 100,000 annually. Well has some one said, 'Mars has slain his thousands, Bacchus his ten thousands, but Venus may count her victims by the million.'

"The cure when it comes must be radical. Put a conscience in the bosom of every man. Do you make false invoices? Do you creep out of paying taxes? Do you wink at crookedness in trade? Wherever a dishonesty is perpetrated, wherever even a pulpit is cowardly on these subjects, there we see the same black virus flowing that has brought about these awful criminalities. Lift up a true standard of manhood. 'What is he worth?' means simply, 'How much money can he command?' It ought to mean, what is his character? In the home circle, what is he worth? In places where men are dying, what is he worth? At the ballot box, what is he worth? And when death has stripped him of all these externals and he stands naked before the judgment bar, then what is he worth? For every act will be judged there.

"A direct, practical agency is demanded through which public sentiment can speak, an organization that shall protect the body politic from fratricidal foes. Will you give me your name, your influence to the formation of such a society? The city is not a little state. It is a big corporation. Failure to note this has made the municipality a prey to partisan politics when it should be as far from it as the management of a bank or a factory.

"I have high and exultant hopes for the future. With the patriot Louis Kossuth, I do not believe in the stability of successful crime. The war against municipal dishonor is on, and it is war to the hilt, war to the death. Can you stand and look calmly on at a struggle which means so much to you and all those you hold dear? There are only two parties in this matter. Under what banner do you enlist?"



REV. C. H. PARKHURST OF NEW YORK.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, who has been such a large figure in the reform movement in New York, and whose influence has been so potent in Chicago and St. Louis, is a tall, slim individual of nervously energetic manner, with straggling gray hair and a dark mustache and chin beard, and wears eyeglasses. He is now 52 years of age and spent his boyhood and early manhood among the traditions and influences of a New England country home of the purest type. Until he was 16 years old, when he was placed in the village dry goods store, his education was derived from the public school. At 18 he continued his studies at the academy of Lancaster, and after two years of preparation he entered Amherst college. Graduating in 1866, he was invited to the principalship of the Amherst High school, where he remained until 1870. He then became professor of Greek in Williston seminary at East Hampton, Mass. Two years later he resigned his position and went abroad for a couple of years to study philosophy and theology at the German universities.

Upon his return to the United States he devoted some time to the study of Sanskrit, and published a book on the forms of the Latin verb illustrated by the Sanskrit. He had not yet decided to devote his life to the ministry, but in 1874 he received a call to the Congregationalist church in Lenox, Mass. Here he rapidly became a pulpit orator of renown by reason of his originality and power. In 1880 he received from his alma mater the degree of doctor of divinity and in the same year accepted a call from the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church in New York, of which pulpit he is now the incumbent. Upon the death of Dr. Howard Crosby in 1891 he succeeded to the presidency of the Society For the Prevention of Crime. His administration of that office has given him national fame.

Color Cure For Insanity.

In the hospital for the insane at Alessandria, Italy, two special rooms have been arranged—one fitted up with windows of red glass and red paint on the walls, the other in blue throughout. A violent patient is first taken to the "blue room" and left to see what effect that color will have on his nerves. One maniac was cured in less than an hour. Another, raving and furious, was at perfect peace after passing a day in the calming shades of his cerulean surroundings. The "red room" is used for the commonest forms of dementia, especially melancholy and refusal to take food. The first patient was one who had fasted seven days. After only a three hours' stay in the red room he became quite cheerful and asked for food.

A Victim.

The man sitting next to him noticed that the baldheaded person with the red necktie was getting decidedly nervous.

Presently, in the middle of a magnificent quintet, the baldheaded man turned round and said:

"Say!"

"Well?" was the reply, accompanied by a hardly concealed frown. A lover of opera hates interruption as satan loves good.

"What kind of a show is this anyway?"

"This? Why, this is"— The singing was so beautiful just then that he stopped and whispered: "Hush! Sh!"

The other went on:

"Ain't there no comic song coming along presently?"

For answer there was a shake of the head.

"Nobody get into a sawmill and escape by the skin of his teeth?"

"No."

"No horse race?"

"No."

"When does the song and dance act come on? Say, ain't there any laughs in this thing anywhere? Gee, but I reckon I struck the wrong gate altogether! I come in town today and asked a feller what was the best show in town, and he told me this was it. And I've been sitting here an hour, and they ain't done a thing but shout and weep and run around like beetles trying to turn right side up. 'Tain't like any show ever I seen! Whatever is it anyway?"

But the other man had moved away to where he could hear the music without interruption. The baldheaded man hailed an usher.

"Any amazons' march in this?" he asked.

The usher shook his head.

"Any Midway plaisance dancing?"

"No."

"Well, then, blame the luck," said the baldheaded man, reaching for his hat, "I guess I'm a sucker!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Slight Break.

"That handsome young lady over there by the piano," said Banks, "is the daughter of a wealthy bill poster, but she doesn't seem to be at all stuck up."

"No," said Rivers, "but that is probably because her diamonds are not paste."—Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

MATE LEROY DESCRIBES SOME EMBROIDERED UNDERSKIRTS.

She Shows How Much Cheaper These Things Are Than They Used to Be and Records Some Instructive Observations on the "Family Sewing."

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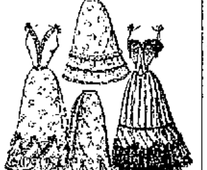
We rail at the extravagance of silken petticoats decorated with lace and ribbons and attribute it to the tendency of the times toward increased luxury, but the other day I happened to come across a bill for three petticoats that were made when machine made embroidery was not even dreamed of. One had "embroidery palm leaf pattern 22 inches deep," and the skirt measured five yards around. The price was $24. The other had a "rose vine pattern" reaching to the very top, and this skirt was also five yards around and cost $35. There was another one to wear with a morning robe, which in those days was left open in front on purpose to show the skirt. This one was made of linen lawn, with clusters of 10 tucks each between rows of "wheel pattern" embroidered insertion, and the hem was scolloped in "satin stitch double scallops." The tucks and insertion reached the waist on the front breadth of the skirt, but only to the knees on the four back breadths. This "elegant garment" cost $30. All this work, it must be understood, was done by hand, and it must have taken many neat stitches to do all this embroidery and tucking.

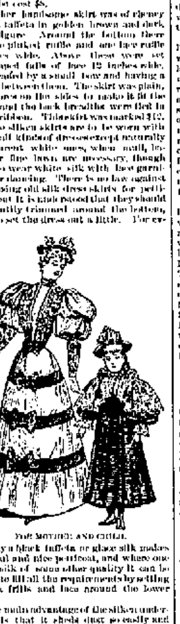


NEW SKIRT EMBROIDERIES.

Now we are shown petticoats made of the pretty wash silks or the glace taffetas which rustle and swish so delightfully as the wearer walks. Verily no starched skirt could give so much genuine satisfaction as these do, and besides they are so much lighter and more comfortable. I saw one that was made of gray and pink striped taffeta. There was a corset cover to it fitting closely to the figure and ornamented with a sort of drapery of black lace with pink ribbons to tie it up on the shoulders. The skirt was cut in five gores, and under the hem were two pinked ruffles. There was a bias flounce of the silk reaching up to the knees, and on this were two black lace flounces, the upper one festooned and having rosettes and ends of pink ribbon set upon each apex. This skirt, which is washable, cost $15. There was another skirt of striped taffeta, of green over oyster white, with tiny flowers set in the stripes. This had no corset cover and was cut with two sides and one front gore and two straight back breadths. Around the bottom were two bias ruffles, each bordered with a puffing of the same material not over an inch wide, and the upper one was headed by a 2 inch puff of the same. Another corset cover skirt had a ground of delicate blue, with bayadere stripe in navy lines. The corset cover was edged with lace through which were drawn several lines of baby ribbon, ending in rosettes. There was a pinked ruffle of the silk, over which fell a ruffle of lace. There were black ends of lace carried up the skirt diagonally, and as a sort of heading to each of these was a piece of white net run through with baby ribbon and ending in rosettes. The last mentioned cost $10, and the skirt without the waist cost $8.

Another handsome skirt was of changeable pattern taffeta in golden brown and dark green figure. Around the bottom there was one pinked ruffle and one lace ruffle 4 inches wide. Above these were set fan shaped falls of lace 12 inches wide, each headed by a small bow and having a rosette between them. The skirt was plain, with gores on the sides to make it fit the figure, and the back breadths were tied in with a ribbon. This skirt was marked $12.

These silken skirts are to be worn with any or all kinds of dresses except naturally transparent white ones, when muslin, lisle or fine lawn are necessary, though some do wear white silk with lace garniture for dancing. There is no law against one's using old silk dress skirts for petticoats, but it is understood that they should be daintily trimmed around the bottom, so as to set the dress out a little. For every day a black taffeta or glace silk makes a useful and nice petticoat, and where one has a silk of some other quality it can be made to fill all the requirements by setting taffeta frills and lace around the lower edge.



FOR MOTHER AND CHILD.

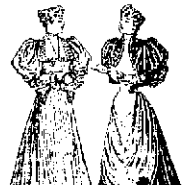
The main advantage of the silken underwear is that it sheds dust so easily and therefore keeps clean so much longer than white skirts. The very best dressers wear the silk skirts on the street and white ones in the house, and the more these are decorated the prettier they are. Hamburg edging, now being done by machine, brings embroidery down to such a low figure that few women fail to use it on their undergarments. The Russian embroidery is very much liked this year, and it looks almost like lace, being of a very rich open pattern. Embroidered skirts with from one to three ruffles and several tucks, all neatly made and of a good quality, can be purchased ready made from $2.50 to $5. These are really very handsome skirts. There are others which have numbers of ruffles composed of valenciennes or point de paris lace, and these naturally cost more, but then again a neat and prettily trimmed skirt can be purchased for a dollar.

Few ladies now make their own undergarments, as the ready made garments are really cheaper than the materials at retail, and women are giving their time to charities of various kinds and to "higher culture" and lots of other things, and they feel that it is a waste of precious time to sew them. What the poor seamstresses get for the neat and tasteful labor they put on these undergarments I do not like to think of. It might possibly be worse for them if they didn't have any work at all, and then again it might not, for they could die altogether then and not live along half starved, as they now do. We thought when sewing machines were invented that they would so lighten the labor of the mothers that they would make a pastime of their family sewing, but in some strange fashion the matter has adjusted itself in the poor women doing all the sewing and getting next to nothing for it.

I would not have mentioned this if I could see where women have found time to be better wives or mothers on account of the emancipation from the "family sewing." I do not even see that they are any more gentle women than were our grandmothers, who not only sewed but spun and wove the garments they made. They read a few more books, but not the one book of all. They spend their strength in ridiculous exercises in order to keep in health when half of that expenditure of time and strength would keep the modern woman out of mischief and her children, too, if she devoted it to her home. She has her dresses made, her coats, hats and undergarments; she buys her husband's garments all ready for him to put on and takes special pains to get each and every one with all buttons and fastenings driven through and clamped on the other side.

Sure enough, there is another side to the picture. I do know at least one little mother who makes not only her own but her daughter's clothes. She always looks like a pink herself, and her daughter like any other sweet smelling flower you may wish to name. The last time I saw her she was walking along taking sharp little mental notes of the things she saw in windows for future reference. She had on a pearl gray bedford cord dress, made with a plain five gored skirt. Around the bottom there was what one might call a flounce of the same, cut on the straight. Around the whole skirt were three bias bands of moss green velutina, ending in butterfly bows in front. The waist was quite plain, with a simulated jacket of silver and green brocade. The sleeves were double puffs and the forearms of the brocade.

Her little daughter had a cloak reaching to her ankles of the darkest shade of gray peau de soie velutina, laid in box plaits all



HOUSE OR VISITING GOWNS.

around. The sleeves were low drooping puffs, with lace ruffles. There was a deep cape formed of cream oriental lace and having a double frill at the neck. On each side of the front was a bow of cherry red ribbon. With this the little one wore a white chip hat, with white ribbon and pink tips for trimming.

I do not see why women could not find a real pleasure in making their own dresses. In these days, when one can get patterns for every garment a woman wears, it is easy. For instance, what difficulty would even an amateur find in making up a couple of house or visiting gowns that were shown me yesterday? One was of dark green ribbed serge with a simple five gored skirt laid in five plaits in the back. The waist was a short basque, with a spring ruffle at the waist. It was cut so as to lap over in front in three tabs. The revers on the waist were postiche and the sleeves quite plain ones, the only trimming on the whole dress being large jet beads sewed in rows at equal distances. This style of trimming is quite popular now, the large jet balls being worn on bonnets and hats and the big beads sewed on garments. They give a dressy effect with very little outlay of time or money.

The other gown is also very easy to make. The underskirt is not gored at all and is of invisible green velutina, which is a favorite for dressy spring gowns. The skirt is plaited in at the waist. There is an overdress of wood brown crepon cut seamless to the waist. The back and front parts are not joined all the way up, the front is draped high to the hips, and the back hangs loosely. Around the front is a narrow band of black astrakhan. There is a sort of cape of the velutina draped around the shoulders to simulate a very short figaro, and the sleeves combine the velvet and crepon.

Crepon is certainly the first choice of all light dress materials this season, and the variety of distinct weaves is astonishingly large. One thinks one find the prettiest until something new is shown, and the velvet weaves, and they are all pretty, and above all they make elegant draperies. I saw a white satin gown at the theater the other night. The bottom of the skirt was made stiff, but plain. Over this hung a regular peplum drapery of apple green crepon. The corsage was green, with a full bertha of white lace sewed over with crystal beads. It made a very graceful and elegant dress. Of course it was intended for a grand dinner.

There was a handsome dress of black brocade shown in a window yesterday which had a demitrain and a double ruffle of satin around the bottom studded with black spangles. The corsage was high, and there was a stiff spring bertha lapping to the waist on the right side. The bertha was also studded with black spangles, some of them fully as large as a quarter. The waist made a short point in front, and from under the waist hung a full and long overskirt to the bottom, but it was looped up to the knees on each side, with a line of large spangles overlapping each other. The crepon overskirt looked indescribably rich above the silk.

MATE LEROY.

Lemons and Widowers.

Among the passengers on a Brush street car the other day was a middle aged man, with a fresh weed on his hat, and quite a number of people must have whispered to themselves that he had lately lost the companion of his joys and sorrows. Among those who observed him closely was a man of about his own age, who had five or six parcels on the seat beside him, having evidently been doing considerable trading. After a few minutes he walked over to the other and remarked:

"I don't mean to be sassy, but I see you are in mourning?"

"Yes."

"Wife?"

"Yes."

"How long since?"

"Just a week."

"Um! Here, take this lemon," continued the questioner as he drew one from his coattail pocket.

"I—thank you, but"——

"Cost me 3 cents, but you needn't worry about that. You orter keep 'em with you right along. Lost my wife two years ago and went to sucking lemons, and I'll be hanged if I didn't forget all about my calamitous loss and pitch a game of quoits within two weeks. Try a dozen or two, and I'll bet an acre of garden sass agin a straw hat you'll be lookin for No. 2 within six months."—Detroit Free Press.

Real Dew Never Suffered So.

Yabsley—It must be a delightful sensation to be possessed of more money than you know what to do with.

Mudge—Wal! I have been in that fix myself. It was out in Iowa, where I had to wait four hours for a train and couldn't buy a drink to save my neck.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Question of Profit.

"How does it happen that you took up smoking?"

"Why, almost every day two or three cigars were offered me, and of course that was a dead loss."—Boston Transcript.

A Great Success.

Strawber—How did you like that barber I recommended you to?

Singerly—First rate, old man. I never heard those old stories of yours told better in my life.—Detroit Free Press.

Mother—Did you give sister the larger part of the apple, as I told you?

Little Johnny—Yes, mamma.

"That is noble. And did you not feel happier for it?"

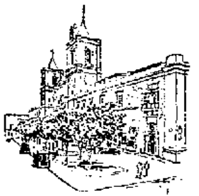
"Yes'm. Her part was rotten."—Good News.

SECRET SOCIETIES

ST. JOHN AND MALTA.

Brief History of the Knights—St. John's Conventual Church—Notes.

The order originally consisted of merchants of Amalfi, who had established a hospital at Jerusalem dedicated to St. John for the reception of pilgrims. They co-operated with Peter the Hermit in originating the crusade and were remodeled into a military order by Raymond de Puy. After being driven from Jerusalem in 1187 they went to St. Jean d'Acre and later to Rhodes, which they captured. In 1522 they capitulated to Solyman's army of 200,000 men. Then Charles V, by a grant still preserved in the armory at Malta, gave the islands of Gozo and Malta to the Knights. How valiantly La Valette repelled Musta-



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, VALETTA, MALTA.

pha's siege is well known. His remains are in the crypt of St. John's Conventual church under a magnificent sarcophagus of bronze, surmounted by a recumbent figure in full knightly panoply. St. John's, half church, half fortress, built by La Valette's architect, Girolamo Cassar, is nobly simple in its exterior aspect, but within, from floor to ceiling, it is a blaze of rich mediæval antiquity. The nave, 50 feet in breadth, is divided on either side of its length of 187 feet by massive piers and arches from six transeptal chapels, which communicate by smaller arches, producing the effect of side aisles. The floor is paved with tombstones of 400 chevaliers. It is a vast mass of heraldic emblazonment in mosaic of precious marbles of every shade and color. The walls of the transepts are gorgeous piles of sculpture, interspersed with bronzes and paintings, marking the resting places of grand masters of the order and of other illustrious personages.

Valiant encampment of Brooklyn is preparing to celebrate St. John's day, June 24.

In olden times the head of the order was elected for life, and his title was the grand master. His assistants were formed into a general chapter or chapter general.

The order came to America in November, 1870, when the first encampment in America, St. John's, No. 74, U. R. S., now No. 1, U. R. A., was instituted.

The order was divided into eight languages or nationalities, one of them being the English, which was divided into three grand priories—viz, English, Irish and Scotch.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Supreme Lodge Premiums For New Members—Various Notes.

The growth of the order having been augmented by the payment of premiums for new members, the supreme lodge has issued circular No. 5, in which it offers $20 to any subordinate lodge which shall initiate 10 new full rate members between March 1 and June 1 and $3 for each additional full rate member. For each new lodge of 20 new full rate beneficial charter members instituted between March 1 and June 1 the supreme lodge will pay to the deputy instituting the same $75 and $3.50 for each additional full rate member.

The supreme dictator has approved for circulation two appeal circulars, one from New Hampshire and the other from Texas, in aid of families of deserving brethren.

The grand lodge of Virginia has increased the salary of the grand reporter from $600 to $750 per year.

Martindale lodge of Martindale, Tex., has initiated 20 members since Feb. 1.

Rev. W. S. Hubard, the grand dictator of Virginia, is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and as a boy participated in the battle of New Market.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Session of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. Chips From the Workshop.

The fifteenth annual session of the grand lodge, A. O. U. W., jurisdiction of Maryland, was held at Baltimore. Representatives were present from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia. The old officers were reelected, and Samuel Eccles, Jr., A. F. Collett and Joseph Grape were chosen as representatives to the supreme lodge.

Members in good standing in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts March 1, 33,121.

The grand lodge of Kentucky voted a special per capita tax of $1 upon each member for the purpose of increasing the membership of the jurisdiction.

Average death rate of the order for 1893 per 1,000, 9.79.

The supreme lodge meets in San Francisco next June.

Past Grand Master Workman R. F. Mead will represent New York in the supreme lodge.

Commissions for the district deputies for Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been issued.

RED MEN.

Pennsylvania Members to Build a Home. Along the Trail.

The Red Men's Home association of Pennsylvania has had under consideration the purchase of a site upon which to erect a building. Five places were mentioned and referred to the committee on building. The treasurer reports nearly 8,000 fathoms on hand and drawing interest.

William Alden Blossom, great representative to the great council of the United States, has been elected exalted ruler of Boston lodge, B. P. O. E.

St. Paul is to have a new tribe, which will be named Minnewaukan.

The committee of the great council of the United States to present a new code of laws for a benefit system for the order will probably send its report to all the tribes in flower moon.

Agawam tribe of Tapleyville, Mass., expects to get into its reconstructed wigwam in flower moon.

Chief of Records Jacob Emmel of the great council of Georgia was dangerously injured at a fire recently.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Grand Commandery of Connecticut—Eastern Star and Other Notes.

The grand commandery of Connecticut, in annual session at Danbury, elected the following officers: Grand commander, G. Herrick Wilson; deputy grand commander, Hugh Stirling; grand generalissimo, L. H. Johnson; grand captain general, Samuel M. Bronson; grand prelate, William Willey; grand senior warden, W. E. Risley; grand junior warden, H. H. Abbey; grand treasurer, W. R. Higby; grand recorder, J. K. Wheeler; grand standard bearer, D. M. Lester; grand sword bearer, Frank Street; grand warder, J. M. Smith; grand sentinel, D. C. Card; inspector general, F. O. Spencer.

The annual session of the grand commandery of Michigan will convene in Kalamazoo on May 15.

Knights of the Buckeye State will go to the triennial conclave at Boston in August, 1895, 1,500 strong.

The minimum fees for the commandery in Illinois are $75 for Chicago and $40 elsewhere.

The state of Washington has 8 commanderies and 500 Knights.

Sir Henry P. McIntosh is grand commander of the grand commandery of Ohio.

Total receipts for Ohio Masonic home, $70,707.72; expenditures, $34,554.98; unpaid subscriptions, $29,902.90.

Minnesota has 108 lodges and 14,000 Masons.

The oldest commandery in the United States is located in South Carolina. It is named after the state and is No. 1, of course.

There are in New York state 186 chapters, R. A. M., with a membership of close to 18,000.

The grand commandery of Michigan, K. T., will convene at Kalamazoo on May 15.

In Great Britain the craft is presided over by the Prince of Wales. In Sweden and Norway the grand mastership is held by King Oscar, who occupied the office before his accession to the throne.

Royal Arch Masonry in New York state gained 814 last year in membership.

The grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was organized in New York city Nov. 7, 1870. Since that date there has not been a season of such general prosperity as has marked the fall and winter months of 1893 and 1894.

The present membership of the Order of the Eastern Star in the United States is between 50,000 and 60,000.

ODD FELLOWS.

Lodge Property Should Be Insured—Fraternal Miscellany.

Subordinate lodges should not fail to keep their property well insured. It will pay in the long run. Should any lodge be so unfortunate as to be burned out, then it will not be compelled to ask assistance from sister lodges.

West Virginia has 123 lodges and 8,362 members. Increase for the year, 758 members.

The fiftieth anniversary of the grand lodge of New Hampshire will probably be celebrated July 9.

By the collapse of the walls of the Spencer block in Pawtucket, R. I., Enterprise lodge has sustained a serious loss. Its lodgerooms were on the top floor and had just been refitted at a cost of $2,100. The lodge estimates its loss at $1,500. It was insured against fire and water, but not falling walls.

San Francisco has 29 lodges, with assets of $395,888.

The status of the order is 10,500 lodges, 825,000 members, 2,700 encampments, 150,000 Patriarchs, 3,000 Rebekah lodges, 220,000 members.

The next meeting of the sovereign grand lodge will be held at Chattanooga next September.

Four million dollars was the amount expended in the United States and Canada for the cause of charity by the sovereign grand lodge during the year prior to its last meeting.

On the occasion of instituting Sabatis lodge, No. 225, at Taunton, Mass., recently 214 candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the order.

Peterboro (N. H.) lodge, No. 15, has expended $800 in the purchase of new paraphernalia.

The Pacific coast generally was until recently under one commander. It is now divided as follows: California, General E. H. Black, San Francisco; Oregon, Captain T. V. Freeland, Portland; Washington, Major H. E. Holmes, Seattle; Nevada, Captain R. U. Leeper, Reno.

The grand treasurer of the grand encampment of New York reports receipts for the year $42,312.10 and disbursements $22,325.67.

That there will be an Odd Fellows' home and an Orphans' home in California ere long is assured.

Under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Australasia there are 217 lodges and 12,198 members.

Cantons are numbered in consecutive order, according to the date of organization, and nine members constitute a quorum.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Tents For the National Encampment—Helmet Hints.

The camp and camp grounds committee for the national encampment to be held at Washington next August have awarded contracts for 3,322 tents, with privileges of 1,000 additional if needed. These tents will be placed in position on the Monument grounds and ready for occupancy Aug. 25 and remain in position until Sept. 1. It is estimated that the tents will accommodate in the neighborhood of 15,000 uniformed Knights.

New York city has at present 73 lodges, with over 17,000 members.

Tennessee will organize a past chancellor association.

Iowa has 15 new lodges since last session of the grand lodge.

Nearly every state in the Union is advocating a Pythian home.

The statistics compiled by the grand keeper of records and seal show that on Dec. 31, 1893, there were in Missouri jurisdiction 19,625 members, an increase for the term ending that date of 401. Increase in number of lodges, 10.

W. S. O'Brien, grand keeper of records and seal of Colorado, will hereafter be found at Salida.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

It is expected that five castles will be instituted in Pennsylvania prior to the grand castle session May 8.

The first castle was erected in Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Oct. 1, 1875.

The grand temple of Pennsylvania, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, will be instituted at Easton May 8. There are 94 temples in the state.

Meeting His Match.

"Ah! How d' y' do? Just come up to the city, I suppose?" asked the bunko steerer as he cordially extended his hand to the simple looking old farmer who was stumbling along with the crowd coming off the ferryboat at the foot of Liberty street.

"Waal, waal! Is this you? I'm mighty glad ter see yer!" replied the farmer, with evident recognition.

"Glad to see you," said the bunko man, a little puzzled. "How are all the folks?"

"First class."

"Crops been good?"

"Middlin tolerable."

"Here on business, I suppose?"

"Yaas. I wanter collect some money from a man I've been shippin taters to for a spell back."

"Then, of course, you want to get business off your mind first. So we'll go and collect your money, and then I want you to come and have a nice little lunch with me, Mr.—er—Warner," hazarded the bunko man.

"My name ain't Warner!" exclaimed the farmer in astonishment.

"What! Aren't you my old friend Deacon Warner of Hockley Center?"

"No, I hain't!"

"I am surprised! I recognized your face and your voice, and I don't see how I could be so mistaken."

"Waal, it do beat all that you don't remember me, Mr. Fletcher. Don't you recollect ole Si Humsted, who boarded you and yer wife and children out at Skeetertown last summer and took you all in and treated you like one of the family? Why, my wife was speakin about you only last night, and sayin what nice, pleasant people you was, and how she hoped you'd come out and stay with us this year, and"——

But the bunko man had fled. He suddenly remembered that the honest old farmer could give him points in his own business.—Puck.

French Taste For Fiction.

Statistics prepared in Paris show that the proportions of novels to serious works read in the public libraries of the municipality is less than 62 per 100. Of 1,583,000 volumes circulated from the district library rooms only 815,000 were novels. Alexandre Dumas' works are the most called for.

Hats as Life Preservers.

It is not generally known that when a person falls into the water a common felt hat may be made use of as life preserver, and by placing the hat upon the water, rim down, with the arm around it, pressing slightly to the breast, it will bear a man up for hours.

Trades In Parliament.

In the house of commons there are ten newspaper men, six printers, four tailors, three stationers, two butchers, three hotel keepers, six farmers, one coal merchant and one cab driver.

THE PUZZLER

No. 115.—Beheadments.

Behead what is advanced in support of a cause and leave a meadow.

Behead obliquely and leave distorted.

Behead beginning to exist and leave an eminence.

Behead a tract of land and leave a ridge or raised streak.

Behead fresh of root, figures and leave from or toward the sun.

My whole is a plant native of cultivated fields and gardens throughout Europe and North America.

No. 116.—Hidden Trees.

Today I must be as busy as a bee, churning, washing, and if I really feel like it the meat for pies ought to be minced. A really good mince pie should be made several days before it is eaten. I will have to keep them locked up, or Tom will eat them before Thanksgiving. I must give them a plenty of pimento, a kind of spice that every one likes. Those that Ethel made were a great success. Pen certified to that by eating two large pieces, and because Mr. Tabir chanced to tell of it Pen was very angry and no doubt will owe Mr. Tabir a grudge for many a day. They say popcorn is cheap in Eaton store. We shall want to pop large quantities of it for the children. We will let Tom do the popping as penance for running away when we needed his help before.

No. 117.—Double Triangle.

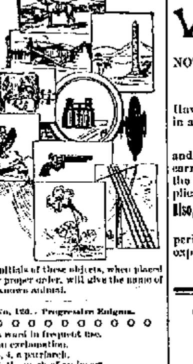
1. A letter. 2. A pronoun. 3. A pronoun, objective case of she. 4. A plant with a succulent stalk. 5. Collection of dried plants. 6. Quiet, peace. 7. A suffix meaning state or quality of being. 8. Latin word meaning in order that. 9. A letter.

No. 118.—A Little Boy's Speech.

Fill the blanks with words that rhyme properly, and you will have a nice little speech for a little boy:

They thought I couldn't make a ——,
I'm such a little ——!
I'll show them whether I can ——
A thing or two, or ——.
Don't be afraid to fight the ——
Or stand up for the ——,
And when you've nothing else to ——
Be sure you say "—— ——."

No. 119.—A Picture Puzzle.



The initials of these objects, when placed in their proper order, will give the name of a well known animal.

No. 120.—Progressive Enigma.

O O O O O O O O O O O

1, 2, a word in frequent use.
3, 4, an exclamation.
1, 2, 3, 4, a patriarch.
5, 6, 7, the work of an insect.
5, 6, 7, 8, "textile fabrics."
8, 9, 10, 11, a suffix.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a well known author.

No. 121.—Historic Characters.

1. The promoter of "Clinton's Big Ditch."
2. He who introduced "the new root" and "the new weed" into Europe.
3. He who sank the first successful oil well.
4. "The Little Giant."
5. The outcome of whose famous western journey secured Oregon to us.
6. The Virginia general whose motto was, "Do your duty, and leave the rest to Providence."

The Grape Trick.

The grape trick is a good one. Put three grapes upon each of two plates, and give them and a fork to two people sitting on opposite sides of the table. They are to look into each other's eyes, without moving, and see which one will be able to eat the grapes first.

The Easiest Way to Draw.

Stories are told of great artists who could draw on their thumb nails. Nothing remarkable about that. We know a number of very ordinary people who can draw on their imagination.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 107.—Blank Rhymes:

There is a stretch of silver sky,
That nightly in the west doth lie
Like some unfrowned, radiant sea,
Upon whose bosom constantly
The tinted cloud waves rise and fall,
Obedient to the west wind's call.

Across this ocean, sunset lit,
A tiny craft doth lightly flit,
Unstaid by rock or reef or bar,
And piloted by one pale star
It slips the rosy ripples through,
Light freighted with a fairy crew.

No. 108.—The Etruscan Nine:

"Lars Porsena of Clusium,
By the nine gods he swore."
—Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome."

The gods of the Etruscans were Juno, Minerva, Tinia, Vulcan, Mars, Summanus and Vedius. Saturn and Hercules are added by some writers to make up the number.

No. 109.—Crossword Enigma: Springtime.

No. 110.—Rhomboids:

```
M O T O R         R I D E R
  S A V E R         S A V E R
    P A N I C         D E C A Y
      L E G A L         R U L E S
        W A G O N         R E D I N
```

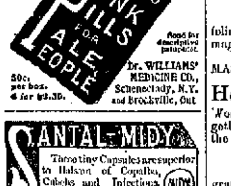
No. 111.—Proverb Making: "Strike while the iron is hot."

No. 112.—Double Acrostic: Primals, Emerson; finals, Concord. Crosswords: 1. Ethic. 2. Motto. 3. Eaten. 4. Relic. 5. [illegible] 6. Otter. 7. [illegible]

No. 113.—Transposition: Attila.

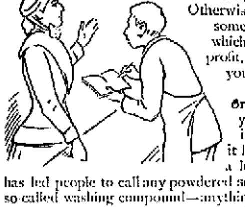
No. 114.—Anagrams: 1. Horse. 2. Seal. 3. Deer. 4. Zebra. 5. Dormouse. 6. Armadillo. 7. Hare. 8. Marten. 9. Tortoise. 10. Polecat. 11. Panther. 12. Leopard. 13. Weasel. 14. Stoat. 15. Sable. 16. Wolf. 17. Ichneumon. 18. Elephant. 19. Camelopard. 20. Antelope.

The through sleeping car to California is now running regularly. Talk to agents of the Nickel Plate road about it. 2-7-9-14-16-21-23-28-30-w4t



Nerve Tonic
Blood Builder
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
50c. per box. 6 for $2.50.
Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N.Y. and Brockville, Ont.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS



You'll have to Insist,
sometimes, upon getting Pearline. Otherwise, grocers may give you some poor imitation of it, which pays them a larger profit, but which it will not pay you to use.

It isn't enough to order Pearline. See that you get it. It has grown into favor so rapidly that it has not only brought out a host of imitations, but it has led people to call any powdered soap, washing-powder, or so-called washing compound—anything in the way of a powder for cleansing purposes—Pearline. This is all very flattering to Pearline, but if it's these imitations that you've used, you can't be enthusiastic. 406 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE HUB CLOTHIERS CHICAGO

$5.00 WILL WORK WONDERS IN YOUR BOY'S ATTIRE.
It will buy him that marvel of excellence, cheapness and completeness,
The Hub's Head-to-Foot BOY'S OUTFIT.
Ages 5 to 15 years—every thread all wool—double breasted coat—pants made with double knees—double seats—taped seams (will outwear 2 pairs of the usual kind)—A Stanley Cap, made like illustration—to match the suit—and A Pair of Shoes of solid leather, first-class, strong and neat—the entire outfit for $5.00.
Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. with privilege of examination to any part of the United States if $1.00 deposit is sent with order. If not satisfactory we agree to refund the purchase price. Catalogue and samples Free. In ordering include 6yo postage.
THE HUB, Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers and Shoers. CHICAGO, ILL. State and Jackson St.

WALL PAPER.
NOT IN THE TRUST—— ——NOT IN THE TRUST.
KEIL & KEIL.
Having bought all our wall paper outside the trust or combine, WE are in a position to give our patrons
BETTER SATISFACTION, LOWER PRICES
and a larger variety of patterns to select from than any other dealers carrying only small stocks. We carry all grades, from the cheapest to the most elaborate and artistic designs, and at prices that cannot be duplicated.
Also, Dealers in Curtains, Pictures, Easels, Picture and Room Mouldings.
Especial attention given to furnishing plans and estimates, for papering Churches, Hotels, Stores, Public Buildings and Residences. Long experience enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction. Call and see us.
KEIL & KEIL, 110 Calhoun street.

Go With Us Around The World.
We offer to our subscribers the most beautiful art work ever published at a merely nominal cost. This is an entirely new work, every plate being made especially for it. It is called
"FAMOUS PAINTINGS OF THE WORLD."
It is a collection of PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS OF GREAT MODERN MASTERPIECES. It contains specimens of the great paintings of all art-producing nations and includes ONE HUNDRED OF THE MOST NOTABLE PAINTINGS at the
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
It exemplifies the most ATTRACTIVE, INTERESTING, PURE and INSPIRING qualities of contemporaneous art. It contains a superb introduction by the greatest living novelist, GEN. LEW. WALLACE.
GEMS OF MODERN ART,
Reproduced by the perfected half-tone process, having the appearance of the most perfect photographs. So large a collection of photographs of paintings could not be purchased for less than $1,000, and yet these photographic reproductions are offered to the public at the insignificant price of TEN CENTS for each portfolio.
Every picture is described by the brightest and best of America's writers on art subjects. These descriptions are not technical or prolix, but bright and interesting.
The materials for this publication have been gathered out of the most Famous Galleries and finest Private Collections in the Old World and the New.
All eminent artists are represented, but the minor artists and young aspirants for artistic honors—whose names are not yet household words have not been overlooked. The Committee of Selection have often chosen a meritorious and pleasing picture by a comparatively unknown artist in preference to an unattractive subject by a painter of prominence. This magnificent art work is in itself a
Home Gallery of Famous Masterpieces.
Do not fail to secure the first portfolio at once. The first Portfolio contains sixteen reproductions of great paintings, and also the magnificent introduction by GENERAL LEW. WALLACE.
All the future portfolios will contain sixteen reproductions of MASTERPIECES OF MODERN ART.
How to Secure This Series: Clip three "Famous Paintings of the World" coupons from the third page of this paper and send them together with ten cents to the Portfolio Department of "The Sentinel" and the part called for will be sent to your address by mail.
The first three portfolios can be had by calling at the office.
The entire series consists of 20 parts, each part contains 16 photographic reproductions of great paintings of the world.
Address all mail to "The Sentinel" Portfolio Department, including no other business in portfolio orders.
☞ Write name and address plainly

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VARA, E. W.:

(a.) Name a good lotion for the complexion? (b.) Give a cure for pimples and face eruptions. *Ans.*—(a.) Do not endanger your complexion by any lotions. Most of these upon the market do more harm than good. Consult some leading dermatologist who has made a study of skin diseases and it will be cheaper, better and safer. (b.) Use antiseptic soaps.—*New York Sun.*

John H. Woodbury, 125 West 42d Street, New York, is the leading Dermatologist of the world. Consultation free. He makes an antiseptic soap which besides being an excellent toilet soap has medicinal properties which will cure face eruptions. Send 10c. for a sample cake and get illustrated book upon skin diseases free.—*Editor.*

WANTED.

WANTED—Help as dressmaker. Inquire at 70 West Wayne St.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 251 West Wayne street.

WANTED—Traveling salesman or have Recode line. The Bonnet Cigar Co., Lynchburg Va. 1-30t

WANTED—A girl who understands cooking. Wages $3.00 per week. Call at 99 East Wayne street. 23tf

WANTED—A suit of rooms or one large unfurnished room in good locality. Address "H," Sentinel office. 25t3

WANTED—An attendant; a sober, intelligent man; single man preferred. Apply at once at Feeble-Minded Institution.

WANTED—All parties desiring reliable help are requested to call and leave order at 122 East Wayne street, corner of Clay. 27-10t

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Only those thoroughly competent need apply. Inquire at 38 East Washington Street. J. W. Vandermark. 25t2

WANTED—A steady man as assistant engineer to take the night shift. Single man preferred. Apply at once to Superintendent School for Feeble Minded Youth, Fort Wayne. 27t2

WANTED—AT ONCE—Five good dining room girls; places waiting. A good cook, good wages. Must have experience. Girls for general housework. Call at 23 West Washington street. 19 tf

WANTED—District and city managers to represent the United States Benevolent society. Pays sick, accident and burial benefits. Cost $1.00 per month. Address J. R. Pitcher, Secretary, Saginaw, E. S. Michigan. 23t7

AGENTS wanted to handle our hardy Canadian grown nursery stock. Salary or commission. Stone & Wellington, Madison, Wis. 0i4-wks-19t

A PERMANENT position at $15 per week will be guaranteed to any lady who will work for me quietly at home. All material free. Reply with stamped envelope. Miss Lucile M. Logan, Joliet, Ill. 27-2t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 88 East Lewis street. 21-tf

FOR RENT—Seven room brick house, good location, natural gas, bath, etc. Inquire at 131 Wells street. 26tf

FOR RENT—A five room house suitable for a small family, at 237 Barr street. Inquire of Dr. Stemwedel, 35 Calhoun street. 19 tf

FOR RENT—Two front rooms above the Union Pacific Tea Co. Desirable for office rooms. Inquire at Union Pacific Tea Store, 92 Calhoun street.

FOR RENT—Room nicely furnished for two gents with or without board. Rent of room $1 per week each; in with private family. 109 Lafayette street. 6tf

FOR RENT—The nine-room house, No. 117 East Main street. Newly painted inside and out, fitted with both natural and artificial gas; good barn on premises. In a locality for a doctor. Inquire at 12 Lafayette street. 13tf

FOR RENT—A good, new house, first class location, central. Electric lights and gas; new and handsomely papered throughout; eight rooms, with alcove and bath rooms, hot and cold water; all modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy April 21. Inquire at 49 Harmer street. 17 tf

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, 29 Garden street, 10 rooms, bath room, stable; dwelling, 130 Lafayette street, 6 rooms; dwellings, 166 and 168 Hayden street; dwelling No. 257 Lafayette street; dwelling, 23 Brock street; dwelling, 27 Walnut street; dwelling, 61 Jackson street; dwelling, 21 Brandriff street; dwelling, 125 West Wayne street; dwelling, 124 Wells street, bath room; dwelling, 22 Breckenridge street.

20-tf

Schmidt & Welsh,
No. 7 Court St., first floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A small house and lot near east end car shops on a nice from Hanna street car line. Will trade for property more centrally located. Would prefer to trade for property with a Building Loan mortgage on it. D. J. Shaw, 26 Smith street. 9-1m

LOST.

LOST—At the Masonic Temple or on Wayne street from the Temple to Calhoun street, a long pin with a large amethyst set. Finder please leave at Sentinel office. 26t3

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 24 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours, from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m., from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. Telephone No. 470.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—When in need of first class Iron Fences, Iron flower vases, Drinking and fancy water fountains, Iron chairs and settees, you should call on the undersigned for catalogue and prices. If you want cheap John Shoddy goods, see the other fellow. J. A. Bookwalter, 235 East Wayne St. 26-1mcod.

LOUIS F. CURDES,

Real Estate Agent, Rooms 3 and 4 Bank Block.

Farms for sale or trade for city property. Building lots in all parts of the city, on terms to suit the purchaser. I have any number of houses and lots, ranging in price from $400 to $20,000; several choice business blocks for sale, very cheap. Money to loan.

MONEY TO LOAN—I have $2,000 to loan in $500 or $1,000 amounts, on first mortgage security. L. F. Curdes, rooms 3 and 4 Bank block. 23-thu-sat-tue-tf

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Stop Paying Rent! Own Your Home

If you want money to buy a home,
Or to pay off a mortgage,
Or to improve your property,
Or to help you in any way
Come to the

Allen Co. Loan & Savings Association,

Rooms 6 and 7 White's Block, and have your wants supplied on the best possible terms for safety and satisfaction to yourself. T. C. Rogers, Sec'y. Sa. White, Pres.

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages Allays Pain and Inflammation. Heals the Sores Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. TRY THE CURE.

CATARRH
THE CURE FOR CATARRH
COLD IN HEAD
HAY FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
ELY'S CREAM BALM
50c
HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied in Each Nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents, at druggists by mail, registered, 60c. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

PAUL E. WOLF

33 and 35 Clinton Street,

Makes and Repairs Awnings,
Renovates Feathers,
Makes and Renovates Mattresses,
Carpets, Cleaned, Washed Laid and Made Over.

Lowest Prices, Phone, 404

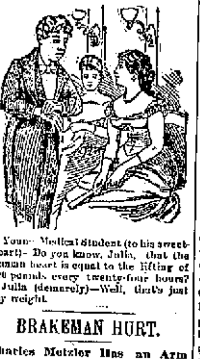
G. W. BRUNS & CO.

PLUMBERS.

Agents for the Goodrich Self-Heating and Folding Bath Tub.

186 CALHOUN STREET.

Anatomical Item.



Young Medical Student (to his sweetheart)—Do you know, Julia, that the human heart is equal to the lifting of 120 pounds every twenty-four hours?

Julia (demurely)—Well, that's just my weight.

BRAKEMAN HURT.

Charles Metzler Has an Arm Badly Pinched.

Local and Personal Gossip Concerning Railroad Shops and Offices and Those Who Work Therein.

Carl Metzler's right arm was fearfully mangled this morning by being caught between the bumpers while attempting to couple two oil tank cars in the Pittsburg yards. Dr. C. B. Stemen, the attending surgeon, says the bones were not broken and he hopes to save the arm. Metzler is a brakeman and lives at 163 Tabor street.

ONE THOUSAND MILES IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York at noon today says: "A record breaking train arrived at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Jersey City today. It started from Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday morning, making the runs over the lines of the Florida Central and Peninsular, Richmond and Danville and Pennsylvania railroads in the unprecedented time of twenty-four hours and twenty-five minutes. The 1,000 miles were covered at a rate of forty-one miles an hour, which shows a rate of speed of eighty-eight seconds to the mile."

MINOR MENTION.

Pittsburg freight engine No. 151 is in the shops for repairs.

W. L. Greenhalgh, traveling auditor of the Wabash road, was in the city yesterday.

Capt. R. H. Harrison, who has been ill for some weeks, is able to ride out in his carriage.

Master Mechanic W. W. Atterbury will be the guest of friends in Detroit over Sunday.

Machinist George Slater, of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Altoona, Pa., to visit relatives.

Boilermaker Henry Geerken went to Warsaw this morning to do some work for the Pennsylvania company.

Henry Dreyer, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, has made some improvements on his dwelling on Charles street in the way of paint.

Engineer and Mrs. Thomas Drake have returned from a two months' sojourn in California. They say they had a very pleasant visit.

The electric light company this morning shipped a small electric light plant, arc system, to the University of California, at Berkley, Cal.

Engine 125, which has been hauling the work train on the Chicago end of the Pittsburg road, came into the Fort Wayne shops for repair this morning.

The furnaces of Terrence Martin and Joseph Corry, in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are idle today and the crews are looking after private affairs.

Jules Henry, J. O'Neal, Tom McNearney and James McCarthy, truck builders in the Pittsburg shops, are off duty today on account of lack of orders for trucks.

The Columbus and Hocking Valley, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and, in fact, all the Ohio coal roads, are taking off trains to reduce expenses owing to the miners' strike.

Engines repaired and turned out at the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today: Nos. 9, 150, 186 and 72. Those taken in during the week were Nos. 109 and 352.

The following Wabash shopmen will spend Sunday out of the city: Andrew Taylor, at Peru; Jacob Gehring, at Butler; F. L. Harkins, at Andrews; L. B. Horner, at North Liberty, and J. B. Mock, at Andrews.

C. P. Cherry, E. W. Dartnell, L. Daley and James Quillian, clerks in the Pennsylvania offices, left at 2:30 o'clock this morning for the Upper St. Joe regions. They were well supplied with commissaries, and expect to have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henley, of St. Martin street, will leave next Wednesday for New York city, going by way of Washington and Baltimore and stopping a day in each city. At New York they will attend the wedding of Mr. Henley's cousin.

The chairman of the Western Passenger association has given the Wabash and other roads interested authority to make the same rate from the Missouri river to Eugene and Albany, Ore., which the Chicago and Alton offers—$65.60 for the round trip.

The Fort Wayne Musical club has been reorganized as follows: Amil Rost, F. Logerman, David Bloom, W. Hanker, Henry Logerman, John Mantz and John Shultz. Some of the members are employes of the Pittsburg shops. Amil Rost was chosen leader.

Percy Bosworth and S. W. Richards were taken into Fort Wayne lodge No 19, A. O. U. W., last evening. Mr Bosworth and the goat couldn't agree as to who should be the rider and for awhile pandemonium reigned. In the contest Mr. Bosworth came out victorious.

Gang Foreman Frank Caines was out fishing last evening and caught two suckers. There seems to be a difference of opinion between the man who caught the fish and the grocer who weighed them. One says the combined weight was eight pounds, while the other just as emphatically declares it was only eight ounces. We leave it to our readers to decide.

A special train left Chicago Monday at 10 a. m., over the Santa Fe, and reached Albuquerque at 9:38 a. m. Tuesday. The average speed the entire distance was forty-five miles an hour. In western Kansas and eastern Colorado the train made spurts of fifty-eight miles an hour. It is said to be the fastest run ever made over this road.

Receiver Felton, of the Queen and Crescent, states that indications are that there will be no trouble with the trainmen over the reduction in wages which goes into effect next Tuesday. Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is reported to be in Cincinnati, and to have held a secret conference with the grievance committee of the engineers to ascertain their feelings about the matter.

Dr. W. L. Breyfogle, formerly president of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, is in financial trouble. The New Albany company on Wednesday sent him legal notice that unless he promptly met the notes he has given, amounting to $150,000, the banking company will at once institute suit and foreclose the mortgage given to secure the notes. It is stated that his Bedford Belt road and stone quarry venture have crippled him financially.

The Purdue railroad of Lafayette has been completed. It is the shortest line in the United States, one mile and a quarter from start to finish, and the cost was about $2,500. The road connects with the Lake Erie and Western track opposite the university, cuts across Purdue ground, around the ladies' hall and men's dormitory to the Haiselon shops. Dr. Smart is president, treasurer, board of directors, superintendent and almost everything else connected with the road.

Officials of the Rock Island, Burlington and Northwestern deny that they have formed a blind pool to share the damages accruing from the march of Kelly's commonweal army. They say they have never thought of such a thing, and that there would be no sense in such a movement on their part, as the county in which the damage occurs is and will be held responsible for whatever loss the roads may suffer through any neglect of the authorities to preserve the peace.

Purdue university, at Lafayette, is securing reputation through its being an educator in the constructions and operating of locomotives; so much so that the Baldwin locomotive works has signified the intention of presenting the university with the frame and running gear of one of their best make of engines. This, with the full-fledged locomotive Schenectady, rebuilt, will greatly enhance this department of the university as an educator in mechanical appliances, so far as locomotives are concerned.

"I have been troubled with liver complaint, kidney disease and bad blood for a long time. I have used Simmons Liver Regulator, and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever took. Geo. H. Pratt, U. S. Dep'y Col., 2d Dis't., Ga."

The New York and London Electric Ass'n. have moved to 10 West Wayne St., in Mr. Hackett's building, over the Adams Express company's office. tf

BULK GARDEN SEEDS.

You get three times as much seed for the money as in the old paper system, besides seeds are all fresh and true to name.

3-3 2m eod. S. BASH & CO.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., APRIL 20th, 1894.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

17-tf JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

FOILED THE VILLAIN AGAIN.

Bad Grammar and the Heroine Were Heaven's Agents.

"I've seen a good many funny snaps in the way of plays and play actors in my time," said the advance agent to a reporter, "but one I struck out in Milwaukee the other day was by far the best of anything I have been up against. It was in one of the museums there. The museum had a stock company in its theater, and its great specialty is border drama. Every week they give a new drama of the wild and woolly west.

"This play that I saw was a bloodcurdler of that character, and at the time I arrived at the theater the stage was pitch dark and two men were fighting a duel. I could hear the knives clash together and hear the men stumble around the stage; but I could faintly distinguish the forms of the actors.

"After a while there was a thump on the floor and the villain (I knew it was the villain by his accent) hissed: 'Ah! ha! Rudolph Tegherington. I have you now, and no one nigh to see me do the deed!'

"Then the drummer hit the bass drum a belt, and the calcium man turned on the light, and away up on a rocky pass a woman (the heroine) was seen standing.

"'Coward!' she shouted, 'me and heaven is here!'"

DESIGNED OLD GLORY.

CAPT. SAMUEL CHESTER REID AN AMERICAN HERO.

His Remains Lie Beneath a Little Mound in Historic Greenwood—A Tombstone of Weeds for the Hero of Fayal.

BENEATH A LITTLE mound in Greenwood cemetery, neglected and weed-covered, without even a headstone to mark the spot, lie the remains of an American hero, the designer of the American flag. It is a spot that very few Americans have ever heard of, and its position in the big cemetery is as inconspicuous as the humblest grave in Potter's field.

Surrounded by the elaborate mausoleums and granite monuments that adorn the last earthly resting places of private citizens, the grave of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid is situated in the little plot at the intersection of Cypress avenue and Zephyr path. Capt. Reid's achievements during the war of 1812 are among the most noteworthy in that memorable strife.

It was as commander of the good old American privateer brig Gen. Armstrong that Capt. Reid fought one of the greatest naval battles that history recalls. The engagement took place in Fayal Roads, Azores Islands. The Armstrong had anchored in a neutral port when, on Sept. 26, 1814, she was attacked by a British squadron consisting of three vessels—the flagship Plantagenet of seventy-four guns, the frigate Rota of forty-four guns, and the brig Carnation of eighteen guns. The British numbered over 2,000 men, and this, with the total of 136 guns, seemed an overwhelming force against the seven guns and ninety men of the Armstrong.

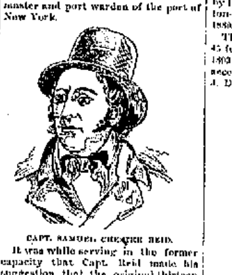
Notwithstanding the protest of the governor of the port, who demanded of the British commander, Capt. Lloyd, that he respect neutral territory, the British opened hostilities by firing a broadside from the Carnation on the morning of the 26th. The plucky American stood his ground firmly with his handful of men, and after a series of encounters, lasting over two days, he completely defeated the enemy. Capt. Lloyd of the squadron, however, was determined to capture the American privateer.

It was because he realized that he could not forever hold out against the superior forces of the British that Capt. Reid ordered all the dead and wounded taken ashore on the second day of the engagement. He then engaged the Carnation, and, after compelling her to haul off for repairs with an injured hull and mast down, he ordered the Gen. Armstrong to be scuttled so as to prevent the enemy from getting her off.

The defeat of the squadron at Fayal saved New Orleans from falling into the hands of the British, inasmuch as the three disabled vessels were part of Sir Admiral Cochrane's expedition sent out to capture the Louisiana port. The Fayal incident delayed their departure and Gen. Andrew Jackson's arrival in New Orleans before that of the squadron saved the city.

Capt. Reid's return to the United States was made an occasion of the greatest enthusiasm. Honors were showered on the young hero from all quarters. Resolutions of thanks were passed unanimously by the legislature of New York, which body also presented the captain with a battle sword. From the time of his leaving Savannah until his arrival in the north his route was one continued march of triumph.

Soon after reaching New York Capt. Reid received the appointment of sailing master in the United States navy. This position he held until his death, but served in the meantime as harbor master and port warden of the port of New York.



CAPT. SAMUEL CHESTER REID.

It was while serving in the former capacity that Capt. Reid made his suggestion that the original thirteen states be represented on the United States flag by thirteen stripes, and that a new star be added whenever a state should be added to the Union. His design was adopted, and on April 13, 1818, the first flag of the present design was raised over the house of representatives at Washington.

There have been many claims for the honor, but the best authorities agree that Capt. Reid designed and proposed the present United States flag.

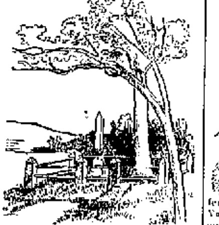
In Greenwood cemetery the guides will tell you that they do not know the grave of Capt. Reid, but at the superintendent's office you will be directed to plot 13,165, corner Cypress avenue and Zephyr path. That is all the record they have. Six other graves occupy this plot besides Capt. Reid's, and none of them is marked.

The plot is beautifully situated at the foot of Ocean Hill. On the left, facing it, stands a spreading maple that throws its shadows over the patriot's grave, while a giant dogwood tree performs the same service in the rear of the plot. A slender butternut casts one lonely branch over the seven lonely graves—a pathetic attempt to hide their bareness.

In the immediate vicinity of plot No. 13,165 is the grave of Laura Keene, the actress. Splendid monuments rise on all sides, and the highest shaft in the cemetery will soon be raised over the family plot of the late Joseph P. Knapp, within a dozen yards of Reid's grave.

Although the cemetery officials seem to possess no positive proofs as to the exact location of the grave, there are those less ignorant. Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., decorates the foremost corner grave on every Memorial day. That is the only distinction it receives.

But at last Congress has awakened to the fact that there are still some forgotten heroes to be remembered. A few weeks ago an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was carried by the house. This amendment provides for a suitable monument over the grave of the hero of Fayal.



THE UNMARKED MOUND IN GREENWOOD.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

ENGLAND'S JUMPER.

JOSEPH PARKER SURPRISES AMERICAN ATHLETES.

He Has an Unequaled Record for High and Long Jumping—Some Notable Feats in Backward Leaping—Traveling with a Circus.

AMONG THE MANY unique features of one of the big circuses of the year, the jumping of Joseph Parker stands out as a conspicuous attraction. With half a dozen chairs, as many nine-inch bricks, a pair of nine-pound dumb bells, and a healthy sized horse, Parker gives a series of exhibitions which rarely fail to command attention and applause.

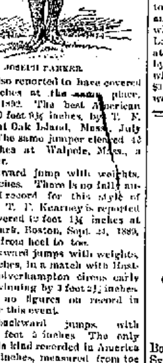
The agile Englishman was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, thirty-two years ago, but subsequently moved to Tipton, which has been his headquarters for the past twenty years. In his street attire he looks too heavy for an athlete, and the modesty of his bearing adds to the deception. When stripped, however, a glance serves to convince the most casual observer that Parker's development is just what is claimed.

Parker's admirers claim that he is without a peer at standing forward, standing backward, and standing high jumping. If there is any man in this country who thinks that he can beat this Englishman a challenge and deposit will be promptly responded to by Parker and his backers. The latter declare they will contribute $1,000 or upward toward a stake. Parker says that any jumper who has more ambition than money can be accommodated with a friendly match. The exceptional feats which the Englishman claims to have accomplished under fair conditions include the following:

Ten standing jumps, with weights, 132 feet. The best recorded performance is 113 feet 8¾ inches by M. W. Ford, Brooklyn, July 18, 1886. The latter jumped without weights. The longest distance covered with dumb bells, according to the records, is 113 feet 4 inches by J. Darby, Manchester, England, June, 1888.

Two standing jumps, with weights, 26 feet 2 inches. This is only excelled by the 26 feet 8½ inches which J. Darby is reported to have covered at Ashton-under-Lyne, England, Oct. 25, 1889.

Three standing jumps, with weights, 45 feet, at Blyth, St. Stephen's day, 1893, in a match to beat 44. The best accepted record is 41 feet 7 inches, by J. Darby, at London, October, 1888.



JOSEPH PARKER.

Darby is also reported to have covered 42 feet 0 inches at the same place, Sept. 19, 1892. The best American record is 40 feet 9¾ inches, by T. F. Kearney, at Oak Island, Mass., July 25, 1889. The same jumper cleared 42 feet 8 inches at Walpole, Mass., a month later.

One backward jump with weights, 11 feet 3 inches. There is no fully authenticated record for this style of jump, but T. F. Kearney is reported to have covered 10 feet 1¼ inches at Franklin Park, Boston, Sept. 21, 1889, measuring from heel to toe.

Two backward jumps with weights, 21 feet 7 inches, in a match with Hastings at Wolverhampton circus early this year, winning by 1 foot 2½ inches. There are no figures on record in America for this event.

Three backward jumps, with weights, 31 feet 5 inches. The only event of this kind recorded in America is 30 feet 5 inches, measured from toe to toe, by J. McDermott at Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 14, 1886. The performance was never properly authenticated.

Jumping for height over bar, with ankles tied, 5 feet 3 inches, in a match with Hastings at Wolverhampton circus early this year. Parker won by 5 inches. J. Darby is reported to have cleared a similar height at Ashton-under-Lyne, England, Oct. 25, 1889.

CRICKET.

J. I. Scott will be seen on the Belmont team this year, having again settled in the Quaker City.

Efforts being made to form a central committee to govern matters of a local or international character do not appear likely to be crowned with success.

F. F. Kelly, the well-known left-handed bowler of the Chicago Cricket club, is now in business in New Jersey and will probably play with the Jersey Athletic association.

M. G. Bristow, bowler of the Canadian International team, recently met with a serious accident while playing hockey, and will be unable to take an active part in cricket for some time.

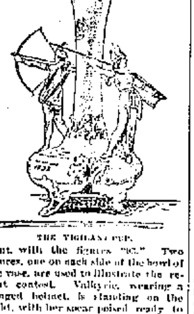
THE VIGILANT CUP.

THE FAST YACHT'S OWNERS NOW HAVE IT.

It Is Twenty-Eight Inches High and a Marvel of Artistic Workmanship—To Commemorate the Great International Victory of 1893.

THE HANDSOME silver cup or vase presented by the America cup committee on the night of March 23 to the New York Yacht club has been formally presented to the owner of the Vigilant, which so successfully defended the America cup against the Valkyrie. Those who have seen the cup say that it is the most artistic and appropriate trophy ever offered for a yachting event.

The cup, which stands 21 inches high, on a 7-inch pedestal, was designed and made by the Whiting Manufacturing company in New York city. Around the rim of the vase, which is fluted, are tiny silver shells, and half way down the neck, in bas relief, is the seal of the New York Yacht club, bearing upon its face the club pennant, with the figures "93." Two figures, one on each side of the bowl of the vase, are used to illustrate the recent contest. Valkyrie, wearing a winged helmet, is standing on the right, with her spear poised ready to strike; the divided sails, the foot gear, in fact all the details have been carried out with remarkable fidelity by the designer. On the left is seen the figure of a typical Indian squaw, meant to represent the Vigilant. She is clothed in male attire, a suit of buckskin—and there is an expression of confidence upon her face and in her attitude that bespeaks victory for her in the contest. The inscription on the body of the cup, the lower part of which is tastefully finished, reads: "To the owners of the Vigilant, from the New York Yacht club, to commemorate the victory over the Valkyrie in defense of the America Cup, 1893."

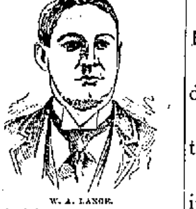


THE VIGILANT CUP.

A CLEVER OUTFIELDER.

The Chicago Club Has a Marvel in W. A. Lange.

William A. Lange, the clever outfielder of the Chicago club, of the National league and American association, was born June 6, 1871, at San Francisco, Cal., and is six feet one inch in height and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds. He began playing ball with amateur nines in his native city at an early age, and continued as an amateur until he was nineteen, when, in 1890, he went to Port Townsend, Wash., where he made quite a reputation playing with a local team. His abilities as a player attracted the attention of the officials of the Seattle club, of the Pacific Northwest league, who made him a liberal offer



W. A. LANGE.

to join their team, but he declined it and remained at Port Townsend, where he had a brother in business. Lange soon became a prime favorite at Port Townsend, and was presented by the citizens with a gold watch set with diamonds and a chain valued at $300. The young ladies in that place were prominent in raising the subscription. In July, 1891, the Seattle club made Lange another offer, and as he was at that time out of work he accepted it and played with its team until the Pacific Northwest league disbanded, shortly after the second part of the championship season had been begun. Then he went to California and finished out the season with the Oakland team, of the California league, where his excellent work, both at the bat and in the field, brought him prominently before the public.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

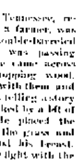
Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FRENCH INTRIGUE.

The Sad Fate of a Deserted Parisian Beauty and Musician.

Paris has her usual budget of peculiar sensations for the week. The suicide of Mlle. Pinard Doges, a young and beautiful composer of high talent, is the tragedy all society is discussing. It proves that she had been for some years the mistress of M. Hido, ex-senator, ex-clergyman and a leader in the crusade against impurities in Parisian life. The young woman became his companion on his promising to secure a divorce from his wife and marry her. He secured a divorce, but married a rich woman. Mlle. Pinard Doges did not discover his deception until the other day, when she went to the magnificent salon of the ex-senator and denounced him before his wife and a large dinner party. She then returned home, arrayed herself in bridal robes, wrote some letters of farewell and lighted a charcoal stove. She was found dead a few hours later.



PINARD DOGES.

TORE HIS HEART OUT.

Peculiar Fatality to a Tennessee Huntsman.

In Hawkins county, Tennessee, recently, Henry Russell, a farmer, was hunting and had a double-barreled shotgun, and as he was passing through the woods he came across two boys who were chopping wood. Russell stopped to talk with them and in the conversation was telling a story about how he was attacked by a lot of "barking lizards." He placed the gun breech down on the grass and leaned the muzzle against his breast. In his description of the fight with the lizards he jumped up, and as he went down his foot hit the hammer of the gun, when it went off, the entire load entering his left breast, tearing a large hole. As he fell he groaned and placed his hand to his breast, falling on his left side and face. Death was instantaneous. When he turned over his heart was found in his hand, having fallen out of the body through the hole made by the gun-shot. A part of the heart ligaments were broken by the shot.

A Journalist's Suicide.

J. Cooper McGinn committed suicide in a sensational manner at Washington Sunday evening. He was talking with friends in the National hotel, and walking outside sat down on a truck, drew a revolver, and shot himself. Mr. McGinn was well known. He was a writer of some prominence for the various local papers and an authority on sporting matters, especially fishing. He was an Elk and a member of the National Capital Press club. Of late he had grown despondent, and was seldom seen among his former associates.

Shot at Church.

At Lebanon church, near Cleveland, last Sunday, Walter Scott shot and killed John Johnson and was himself shot through the thigh and had his horse shot from under him. Scott had betrayed Johnson's sister, and the latter had sworn out a warrant for his arrest. The men met at the Sunday school and a dispute arose, with the above result.

Consoling Her.

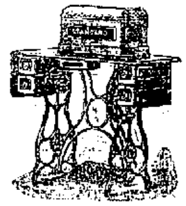
Girl (weeping)—I'm so sorry you have to go on the road again. It almost breaks my heart.

Drummer—Don't cry, Fanny; I'll manage to pick up another girl somewhere.

Parts 1 and 2 of Harpers Civil War Books are ready for delivery at "The Sentinel office." Bring in your coupons

THE STANDARD

In Name and Quality.



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We deal in DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Carpets, Musical Goods, Instruments and VALISES.

GREATEST BARGAIN HOUSE IN INDIANA. HORACE MARIOTTE, PAWNBROKER, 20 East Columbia Street.

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Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter.

Hydrants,
Sinks,
Bath Tubs.

104 Buchanan St., Cor. Hanna

Telephone 241.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND READING.

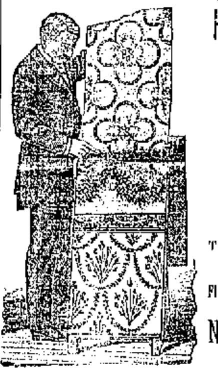
NEW PHILOSOPHY.

Jennie Ray Ormsby teaches classes Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from 1.30 to 3.30 o'clock and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Room over Karn & Nelson's Music Store, No. 9 East Columbia Street.

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.

All parties having knowledge of acts of cruelty to animals or children will greatly favor and assist the Fort Wayne Humane Society by telephoning or writing such information to Officer Schlandroff, 82 Clinton street. Telephone F. M.



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FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

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Telephone, 519.

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Window Shades, Room Moulding, Glass, Varnish...

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Sights and Scenes of the World.

PART 21. NUMBER 3.

3 Coupons of different dates secures them. Price 10 cents each.

CUT THIS OUT.

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World's Fair Art Portfolios!

(10 CENT SERIES.)

PART 12. NUMBER 3.

3 Coupons of different dates and 10 cents secures them.

CUT THIS OUT.

--COUPON--

Picturesque World's Fair.

(20 Cent Series.)

PART 12. NUMBER 6.

Clip SIX coupons of different dates and send or bring them with 20 cents to the Fine Art Department of "The Sentinel" and the part called for will be sent by mail.

Write your name and address plainly.

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Famous Paintings of the World!

Part 9. - No. 3.

Clip three coupons of different dates and bring or send them to the Portfolio Department of "The Sentinel," together with TEN cents and the part called for will be sent to your address by mail.

Write name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

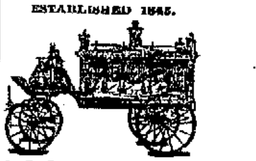
HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

PART 2. NUMBER 3.

Size of Pages, 16x11½ inches. Number pages over 800. Pages in each part 32. Price of each part, only 10 cents. Number of pictures over 1000 and all of the history besides.

Three coupons of different dates and 10 cents secures each part.

ESTABLISHED 1845.



J. C. PELTIER,

17 W. Wayne St.

Office Telephone No. 25.
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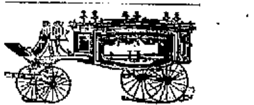

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The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time AS FOLLOWS:
* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3:05 am	* 5:10 am
New York and Washington	* 5:20 am	* 3:20 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5:20 am	* 2:31 am
Lima and Crestline	† 7:05 am	† 9:10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†11:40 am	†12:35 pm
Canton and Pittsburg	†12:55 pm	†11:20 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 4:30 pm	* 9:20 pm
New York and Washington	* 9:40 pm	* 4:27 pm
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	* 9:40 pm	* 4:25 pm
New York and Washington	* 8:15 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	* 3:25 pm	* 6:25 am

THE WABASH LINE—Trains Carrying Passengers Leave FORT WAYNE.
Schedule of November 19, 1893.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
New York and Boston Lim., daily	4 45 a m
Toledo Express, except Sunday	1 25 p m
Atlantic Express, daily	7 12 p m
Local Freight	6 00 a m
GOING WEST.	**DEPART.**
Pacific Express, daily	8 05 a m
Kansas City Ex., except Sunday	1 00 p m
Lafayette Accom'n, except Sunday	3 20 p m
St. Louis Limited, daily	8 30 p m

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and North ...... Lv. 2 35 pm
...... Lv. 8 05 am
From Richmond ...... Ar. 10 05 pm

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati... Lv. 5 45 am
— Lv. 12 35 pm
Grand Rapids...... Ar. 7 50 am
All trains daily except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 152 Way Freight	5 36 pm
No. 156 Cin. Express and Mail	10 25 am
No. 158 Detroit & Ind'pls Express	8 55 pm
NORTHWARD.	**DEPART.**
No. 153 Way Freight	6 40 am
No. 157 Through Express and Mail	11 45 am
No. 159 Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	4 45 pm

NICKEL PLATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

EAST.	Arr.	Dep.
N. Y. & Boston Express	*2 20 am	*2 30 am
Cleveland Mail	†11 20 pm	†11 45 pm
Eastern Express	*6 25 pm	*6 45 pm
Local Freight	†5 30 pm	†6 10 am
WEST.	**Arr.**	**Dep.**
Chicago Express	*2 30 am	*2 40 am
Chicago Mail		
Western Express		
Local Fr.		

...concert Organist.

...is declared to be... compared to the number received

...woman, ...Austin, Ont. ...young man was seen here Friday night, but he disappeared suddenly again and his friends fear that he has committed suicide.

...attempt ...dynamite early this morning to wreck a restaurant on Mission street, near Twenty-eighth. Not much damage was done, however, though the report could be heard for nearly a mile and buildings in the immediate vicinity were violently shaken. The restaurant is kept by two Salven-

...condition, ...editor of the Washington Post, has changed for the worse and it is feared that the end may come in a short time.

County Clerk Souder has issued the following licenses to marry: James Kirkendell and Ida G. Hollopeter, James Woolworth and Mary Sunkop, Herman Lange and Minnie Moellering, Chris. Winters and Edna Fogwell.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

REFORMING THE CITIES

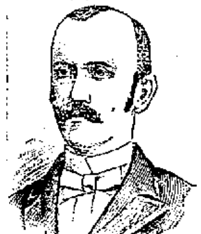
Law and Order Leagues In Chicago and St. Louis.

THE INFLUENCE OF DR. PARKHURST

His Campaign as President of the New York Society For the Prevention of Crime Seems to Have Furnished the Model For Western Reformers.

When Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church of New York city, succeeded Dr. Howard Crosby as president of the Society For the Prevention of Crime three years ago, he inaugurated a vigorous crusade against the lawbreakers of the metropolis which created a tremendous sensation not only in New York, but throughout the country.

His methods came in for a shower of hostile criticism, and his efforts were frequently embarrassed and defeated by the lawless elements against which he was contending and the supposedly respectable citizens who sympathized with them. But the doctor is pre-eminently a fighting parson, and no adherent of the kirk of Scotland ever battled more valiantly for the faith than does Dr. Parkhurst for the moral reforms in which he is interested. Opposition stimulates him, and his ardor is inextinguishable.


REV. W. G. CLARK OF CHICAGO.

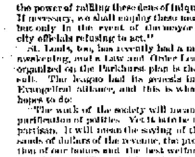
Dr. Parkhurst has not yet accomplished much except to draw public attention to the evils he is combating, but the fight is still on and is waged with the same vigor and with greater skill and discretion than characterized the opening of the campaign. He has made a distinct impression on public opinion, too, and even the citizens who disapprove his methods admit his sincerity and earnestness.

But the influence of the Parkhurstian plan of reform is not confined to New York city. It is extending to other great municipalities where vice stalks the streets with confident air and crime receives police protection. Chicago has just organized a Society For the Prevention of Crime. Its leaders are men and women earnest in reform work and mindful of the difficulty they will meet in carrying out their plans. They propose a cool, deliberate, relentless warfare against the evils which have become intrenched in certain parts of the city and grown strong by years of police tolerance and political influence.

Rev. William G. Clarke, pastor of the Campbell Avenue Presbyterian church, is president of the society and gives this explanation of its aims: "We propose," he said, "to carry on a warfare against the three great public evils of Chicago, and we are not going to quit until we have succeeded in stamping them out. The organization of the Society For the Prevention of Crime is the result of long consideration on the method of restricting public vice in this city. We aim more especially at the suppression of gambling houses, opium joints and houses of ill fame commonly known as 'massage parlors.' These latter probably cannot be stamped out entirely, but can be greatly restricted.

"Our methods will be somewhat similar to those adopted by Dr. Parkhurst in New York. We shall gather full information regarding the existence of these places and then present the facts to the mayor. We shall ask for no legislation, but insist upon the present laws being carried out. They are amply sufficient, and further prohibitory legislation is useless until the present laws are enforced.

"Should Mayor Hopkins refuse to carry out the laws after we have furnished him with the information which we shall gather we expect to be able to close these places up ourselves. I am advised by competent legal counsel that an organization of our kind can employ special police who have the power of raiding these dens of iniquity. If necessary, we shall employ these means, but only in the event of the mayor and city officials refusing to act."


REV. FRANK G. TYRRELL OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, too, has recently had a moral awakening, and a Law and Order League organized on the Parkhurst plan is the result. The league had its genesis in the Evangelical alliance, and this is what it hopes to do:

"The work of the society will mean the purification of politics. Yet it is to be nonpartisan. It will mean the saving of thousands of dollars of the revenue, the protection of our homes and the best welfare of our citizens. The punishment of crime will likewise prevent crime, and save men—and women, too—from criminal careers. There is not a vital interest of the entire city that will not be helped by its work. Business will be strengthened, society will be guarded, benevolent societies will have less to do and more money to do it with, and religious work will find a readier response to their appeals. Men will learn anew the old lesson that the way of prosperity and happiness is the way of obedience to law."

Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, pastor of the Central Christian church, is president of the league. He is 34 years old, is a native of California and has been preaching for four years. His present ministrations are very successful, and he preaches every Sunday to the largest congregations his church will hold. The following quotation from a recent sermon will show the manner of man the disorderly elements of St. Louis will have to contend against in the Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell:

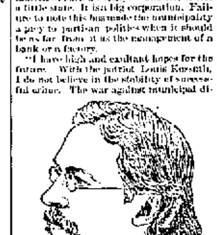
"There are 2,000 licensed saloons in the city, or one for every 300 of the population. Estimating their average annual expenses at $3,000, we have a total of $6,000,000 necessary for us to contribute into their tills. What do we get in return? The privilege of contributing as much more for the profits of these concerns. And then what do we get? Go to the workhouse, the hospital and the penitentiary and see the finished product. Four blocks north, east and west from this church I am informed there are 40 saloons and one brewery. The saloon does not respect the restraints of our license law. It seems to live and move and have its being in an atmosphere of anarchy.

"And then there is another vice and crime against which the Bible thunders with smoking and wreathing warnings from cover to cover, and yet we must speak of it with bated breath and in rhetorical terms. One Magdalene of the streets for every 132 of the city. Over 400,000 in the entire country, dying out entirely every five years, recruited from the ranks of innocence at the rate of 100,000 annually. Well has some one said, 'Mars has slain his thousands, Bacchus his ten thousands, but Venus may count her victims by the million.'

"The cure when it comes must be radical. Put a conscience in the bosom of every man. Do you make false invoices? Do you creep out of paying taxes? Do you wink at crookedness in trade? Wherever a dishonesty is perpetrated, wherever even a pulpit is cowardly on these subjects, there we see the same black virus flowing that has brought about these awful criminalities. Lift up a truer standard of manhood. 'What is he worth?' means simply, 'How much money can he command?' It ought to mean, what is his character? In the home circle, what is he worth? In places where men are dying, what is he worth? At the ballot box, what is he worth? And when death has stripped him of all these externals and he stands naked before the judgment bar, then what is he worth? For every act will be judged there.

"A direct, practical agency is demanded through which public sentiment can speak, an organization that shall protect the body politic from fratricidal foes. Will you give me your name, your influence to the formation of such a society? The city is not a little state. It is a big corporation. Failure to note this has made the municipality a prey to partisan politics when it should be as far from it as the management of a bank or a factory.

"I have high and exultant hopes for the future. With the patriot Louis Kossuth, I do not believe in the stability of successful crime. The war against municipal diabolism is on, and it is war to the hilt, war to the death. Can you stand and look calmly on at a struggle which means so much to you and all those you hold dear? There are only two parties in this matter. Under what banner do you train?"


REV. C. H. PARKHURST OF NEW YORK.

Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, who has been such a large figure in the reform movement in New York, and whose influence has been so potent in Chicago and St. Louis, is a tall, slim built man of nervously energetic manner, with straggling, gray hair and a dark mustache and chin beard, and wears eyeglasses. He is now 52 years of age and spent his boyhood and early manhood among the traditions and influences of a New England country home of the purest type. Until he was 16 years old, when he was placed in the village dry goods store, his education was derived from the public school. At 18 he continued his studies at the academy of Lancaster, and after two years of preparation he entered Amherst college. Graduating in 1866, he was invited to the principalship of the Amherst high school, where he remained until 1870. He then became professor of Greek in Williston seminary at East Hampton, Mass. Two years later he resigned his position and went abroad for a couple of years to study philosophy and theology at the German universities.

Upon his return to the United States he devoted some time to the study of Sanskrit and published a book on the forms of the Latin verb illustrated by the Sanskrit. He had not yet decided to devote his life to the ministry, but in 1874 he received a call to the Congregationalist church in Lenox, Mass. Here he rapidly became a pulpit orator of renown by reason of his originality and power. In 1880 he received from his alma mater the degree of doctor of divinity and in the same year accepted a call from the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church in New York, of which pulpit he is now the incumbent. Upon the death of Dr. Howard Crosby in 1891 he succeeded to the presidency of the Society For the Prevention of Crime. His administration of that office has given him national fame.

Color Cure For Insanity.

In the hospital for the insane at Alessandria, Italy, two special rooms have been arranged—one fitted up with windows of red glass and red paint on the walls, the other in blue throughout. A violent patient is first taken to the "blue room" and left to see what effect that color will have on his nerves. One maniac was cured in less than an hour. Another, raving and furious, was at perfect peace after passing a day in the calming shades of his cerulean surroundings. The "red room" is used for the commonest forms of dementia, especially melancholy and refusal to take food. The first patient was one who had fasted seven days. After only a three hours' stay in the red room he became quite cheerful and asked for food.

A Victim.

The man sitting next to him noticed that the baldheaded person with the red necktie was getting decidedly nervous.

Presently, in the middle of a magnificent quintet, the baldheaded man turned round and said:

"Say!"

"Well?" was the reply, accompanied by a hardly concealed frown. A lover of opera hates interruption as satan loves good.

"What kind of a show is this anyway?"

"This? Why, this is"— The singing was so beautiful just then that he stopped and whispered: "Hush! Sh!"

The other went on:

"Ain't there no comic song coming along presently?"

For answer there was a shake of the head.

"Nobody got into a sawmill and escape by the skin of his teeth?"

"No."

"No horse race?"

"No."

"When does the song and dance act come on? Say, ain't there any laughs in this thing anywhere? Gee, but I reckon I struck the wrong gate altogether! I come in town today and asked a feller what was the best show in town, and he told me this was it. And I've been sitting here an hour, and they ain't done a thing but shout and weep and run around like beetles trying to turn right side up. 'Tain't like any show ever I seen! Whatever is it anyway?"

But the other man had moved away to where he could hear the music without interruption. The baldheaded man hailed an usher.

"Any amazons' march in this?" he asked.

The usher shook his head.

"Any Midway plaisance dancing?"

"No."

"Well, then, blame the luck," said the baldheaded man, reaching for his hat, "I guess I'm a sucker!"—Chicago Tribune.

A Slight Result.

"That handsome young lady over there by the piano," said Banks, "is the daughter of a wealthy bill poster, but she doesn't seem to be at all stuck up."

"No," said Rivers, "but that is probably because her diamonds are not paste."—Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

MATE LEROY DESCRIBES SOME EMBROIDERED UNDERSKIRTS.

She Shows How Much Cheaper These Things Are Than They Used to Be and Records Some Instructive Observations on the "Family Sewing."

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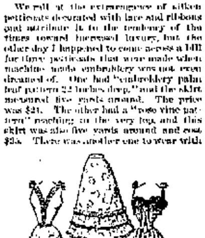
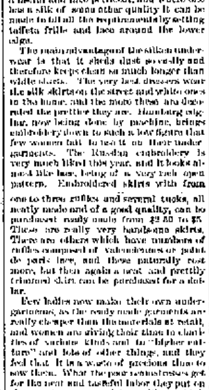
We rail at the extravagance of silken petticoats decorated with lace and ribbons and attribute it to the tendency of the times toward increased luxury, but the other day I happened to come across a bill for three petticoats that were made when machine made embroidery was not even dreamed of. One had "embroidery palm leaf pattern 22 inches deep," and the skirt measured five yards around. The price was $21. The other had a "rose vine pattern" reaching to the very top, and this skirt was also five yards around and cost $25. There was another one to wear with a morning robe, which in those days was left open in front on purpose to show the skirt. This one was made of linen lawn, with clusters of 10 tucks each between rows of "wheel pattern" embroidered insertion, and the hem was worked in "satin stitch double scallops." The tucks and insertion went up the waist on the front breadth of the skirt, but only to the knees on the four back breadths. This "elegant garment" cost $30. All this work, it must be understood, was done by hand, and it must have taken many and many stitches to do all this embroidery and tucking.


NEW SILKEN UNDERSKIRTS.

Now we are shown petticoats made of the pretty swish silks or the glace taffeta which rustle and swish so delightfully as the wearer walks. Verily no starched skirt could give so much genuine satisfaction as these do, and besides they are so much lighter and more comfortable. I saw one that was made of gray and pink striped taffeta. There was a corset cover to it fitting closely to the figure and ornamented with a sort of drapery of black lace, with pink ribbons to tie it up on the shoulders. The skirt was cut in five gores, and under the hem were two pinked ruffles. There was a bias flounce of the silk reaching up to the knees, and on this were two black lace flounces, the upper one festooned and having rosettes and ends of pink ribbon set upon each apex. This skirt, which is washable, cost $15. There was another skirt of striped taffeta, of green over oyster white, with tiny flowers set in the stripes. This had no corset cover and was cut with two sides and one front gore and two straight back breadths. Around the bottom were two bias ruffles, each bordered with a puffing of the same material not over an inch wide, and the upper one was headed by a 2 inch puff of the same. Another corset cover skirt had a ground of delicate blue, with bayadere stripe in wavy lines. The corset cover was edged with lace through which were drawn several lines of baby ribbon, ending in rosettes. There was a pinked ruffle of the silk over which fell a ruffle of lace. There were jabot ends of lace carried up the skirt diagonally, and as a sort of heading to each of these was a piece of white net run through with baby ribbon and ending in rosettes. The last mentioned cost $10, and the skirt without the waist cost $8.

Another handsome skirt was of chenev pattern taffeta in golden brown and dark green figures. Around the bottom there was one pinked ruffle and one lace ruffle 4 inches wide. Above these were set four shaped falls of lace 12 inches wide, each headed by a small bow and having a rosette between them. The skirt was plain, with gores on the sides to make it fit the figure, and the back breadths were tied in with a ribbon. This skirt was marked $12.

These silken skirts are to be worn with any or all kinds of dresses except naturally transparent white ones, when mull, batiste or fine lawn are necessary, though some do wear white silk with lace garniture for dancing. There is no law against one's using old silk dress skirts for petticoats, but it is understood that they should be daintily trimmed around the bottom, so as to set the dress out a little. For every day a black taffeta or glace silk makes a useful and nice petticoat, and where one has a silk of some other quality it can be made to fill all the requirements by setting taffeta frills and lace around the lower edge.


FOR MOTHER AND CHILD.

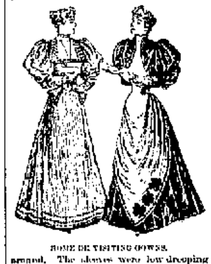
The main advantage of the silken underwear is that it sheds dust so easily and therefore keeps clean so much longer than white skirts. The very best dressers wear the silk skirts on the street and white ones in the house, and the more these are decorated the prettier they are. Hamburg edging, now being done by machine, brings embroidery down to such a low figure that few women fail to use it on their under garments. The Russian embroidery is very much liked this year, and it looks almost like lace, being of a very rich open pattern. Embroidered skirts with from one to three ruffles and several tucks, all neatly made and of a good quality, can be purchased ready made from $2.50 to $5. These are really very handsome skirts. There are others which have numbers of ruffles composed of valenciennes or point de paris lace, and these naturally cost more, but then again a neat and prettily trimmed skirt can be purchased for a dollar.

Few ladies now make their own undergarments, as the ready made garments are really cheaper than the materials at retail, and women are giving their time to clubs of various kinds and to "higher culture" and lots of other things, and they feel that it is a waste of precious time to sew them. What the poor seamstresses get for the neat and tasteful labor they put on these undergarments I do not like to think of. It might possibly be worse for them if they didn't have any work at all, and then again it might not, for they could die altogether then and not live along half starved, as they now do. We thought when sewing machines were invented that they would so lighten the labor of the mothers that they would make a pastime of their family sewing, but in some strange fashion the matter has adjusted itself in the poor women doing all the sewing and getting next to nothing for it.

I would not have mentioned this if I could see where women have found time to be better wives or mothers on account of the emancipation from the "family sewing." I do not even see that they are any more intellectual than were our grandmothers, who not only sewed but spun and wove the garments they made. They read a few more books, but not the one book of all. They spend their strength in ridiculous exercises in order to keep in health when half of that expenditure of time and strength would keep the modern woman out of mischief and her children, too, if she devoted it to the home. She has her dresses made, her coats, hats and undergarments; she buys her husband's garments all ready for him to put on and takes special pains to get each and every one with all buttons and fastenings driven through and clamped on the other side.

Sure enough, there is another side to the picture. I do know at least one little mother who makes not only her own but her daughter's clothes. She always looks like a pink herself, and her daughter like any other sweet smelling flower you may wish to name. The last time I saw her she was walking along taking sharp little mental notes of the things she saw in windows for future reference. She had on a pearl gray bedford cloth dress made with a plain five gored skirt. Around the bottom there was what one might call a flounce of the same, cut on the straight. Around the whole skirt were three bias bands of moss green velutina, ending in butterfly bows in front. The waist was quite plain, with a simulated jacket of silver and green brocade. The sleeves were double puffs and the forearms of the brocade.

Her little daughter had a cloak reaching to her ankles of the darkest shade of gray porcupine velutina, laid in box plaits all around. The sleeves were low drooping puffs, with lace ruffles. There was a deep cape formed of cream oriental lace and having a double frill at the neck. On each side of the front was a bow of cherry red ribbon. With this the little one wore a white chip hat, with white ribbon and pink tips for trimming.


HOME OR VISITING GOWNS.

I do not see why women could not find a real pleasure in making their own dresses. In these days, when one can get patterns for every garment a woman wears, it is easy. For instance, what difficulty would even an amateur find in making up a couple of home or visiting gowns that were shown me yesterday? One was of dark green ribbed serge, with a simple five gored skirt laid in five plaits in the back. The waist was a short basque, with a spring ruffle at the waist. It was cut so as to lap over in front in three tabs. The revers on the waist were pastelle and the sleeves quite plain gigot, the only trimming on the whole dress being large jet beads sewed in rows at equal distances. This style of trimming is quite popular now, the large jet balls being worn on bonnets and hats and the big beads sewed on garments. They give a dressy effect with very little outlay of time or money.

The other gown is also very easy to make. The underskirt is not gored at all and is of invisible green velutina, which is a favorite for dressy spring gowns. The skirt is plaited in at the waist. There is an overdress of wood brown crepon cut seamless in the waist. The back and front parts are not joined all the way up, the front is draped high to the hips, and the back hangs loosely. Around the front is a narrow band of black astrakhan. There is a sort of rope of the velutina draped around the shoulders to simulate a very short figaro, and the sleeves combine the velvet and crepon.

Crepon is certainly the first choice of all light dress materials this season, and the variety of distinct weaves is astonishingly large. One thinks one kind the prettiest until something new is shown, and the mind wavers, and they are all pretty, and above all they make elegant draperies. I saw a white satin gown at the theater the other night. The bottom of the skirt was made stiff, but plain. Over this hung a regular peplum drapery of apple green crepon. The corsage was green, with a full bertha of white lace sewed over with crystal beads. It made a very graceful and elegant dress. Of course it was intended for a grand dinner.

There was a handsome dress of black brocade shown in a window yesterday which had a demitrain and a double ruffle of satin around the bottom studded with black spangles. The corsage was high, and there was a stiff spring bertha lapping to the waist on the right side. The bertha was also studded with black spangles, some of them fully as large as a quarter. The waist made a short point in front, and from under the waist hung a full and long overskirt to the bottom, but it was looped up to the knees on each side, with a line of large spangles overlapping each other. The crepon overskirt looked indescribably rich above the silk.

MATE LEROY.

Lemons and Widowers.

Among the passengers on a Brush street car the other day was a middle aged man, with a fresh weed on his hat, and quite a number of people must have whispered to themselves that he had lately lost the companion of his joys and sorrows. Among those who observed him closely was a man of about his own age, who had five or six parcels on the seat beside him, having evidently been doing considerable trading. After a few minutes he walked over to the other and remarked:

"I don't mean to be sassy, but I see you are in mourning?"

"Yes."

"Wife?"

"Yes."

"How long since?"

"Just a week."

"Um! Here, take this lemon," continued the questioner as he drew one from his coattail pocket.

"I—thank you, but"——

"Cost me 3 cents, but you needn't worry about that. You orter keep 'em with you right along. Lost my wife two years ago and went to sucking lemons, and I'll be hanged if I didn't forget all about my calamitous loss and pitch a game of quoits within two weeks. Try a dozen or two, and I'll bet an acre of garden sass agin a straw hat you'll be huntin for No. 2 within six months."—Detroit Free Press.

Real Poor Never Suffered So.

Yabsley—It must be a delightful sensation to be possessed of more money than you know what to do with.

Mudge—H'm! I have been in that fix myself. It was out in Iowa, where I had to wait four hours for a train and couldn't buy a drink to save my neck.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Question of Profit.

"How does it happen that you took up smoking?"

"Why, almost every day two or three cigars were offered me, and of course that was a dead loss."—Boston Transcript.

A Great Success.

Strawber—How did you like that barber I recommended you to?

Singerly—First rate, old man. I never heard those old stories of yours told better in my life.—Detroit Free Press.

Mother—Did you give sister the larger part of the apple, as I told you?

Little Johnny—Yes, mamma.

"That is noble. And did you not feel happier for it?"

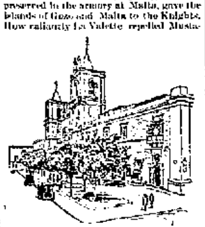
"Yes'm. Her part was rotten."—Good News.

SECRET SOCIETIES

ST. JOHN AND MALTA.

Brief History of the Knights—St. John's Conventual Church—Notes.

The order originally consisted of merchants of Amalfi, who had established a hospital at Jerusalem dedicated to St. John for the reception of pilgrims. They co-operated with Peter the Hermit in originating the crusade and were remodeled into a military order by Raymond du Puy. After being driven from Jerusalem in 1187 they went to St. Jean d'Acre and later to Rhodes, which they captured. In 1522 they capitulated to Soliman's army of 200,000 men. Then Charles V, by a grant still preserved in the armory at Malta, gave the islands of Gozo and Malta to the Knights. How valiantly La Valette repelled Mustapha's siege is well known. His remains are in the crypt of St. John's Conventual church under a magnificent sarcophagus of bronze, surmounted by a recumbent figure in full knightly panoply. St. John's, half church, half fortress, built by La Valette's architect, Girolamo Cassar, is nobly simple in its exterior aspect, but within, from floor to ceiling, it is a blaze of rich memorial antiquity. The nave, 50 feet in breadth, is divided on either side of its length of 187 feet by massive piers and arches from six transeptal chapels, which communicate by smaller arches, producing the effect of side aisles. The floor is paved with tombstones of 400 chevaliers. It is a vast mass of heraldic emblazonment in mosaic of precious marbles of every shade and color. The walls of the transepts are gorgeous piles of sculpture, interspersed with bronzes and paintings, marking the resting places of grand masters of the order and of other illustrious personages.


ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, VALETTA, MALTA.

Valiant encampment of Brooklyn is preparing to celebrate St. John's day, June 23.

In olden times the head of the order was elected for life, and his title was the grand master. His assistants were formed into a general chapter or chapter general.

The order came to America in November, 1869, when the first encampment in America, St. John's, No. 74, G. E. S., now No. 1, G. R. A., was instituted.

The order was divided into eight languages or nationalities, one of them being the English, which was divided into three grand priories—viz, English, Irish and Scotch.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Supreme Lodge Premiums For New Members—Various Notes.

The growth of the order having been augmented by the payment of premiums for new members, the supreme lodge has issued circular No. 6, in which it offers $10 to any subordinate lodge which shall initiate 10 new full rate members between March 1 and June 1 and $3 for each additional full rate member. For each new lodge of 20 new full rate beneficial charter members instituted between March 1 and June 1 the supreme lodge will pay to the deputy instituting the same $75 and $3.50 for each additional full rate member.

The supreme dictator has approved for circulation two appeal circulars, one from New Hampshire and the other from Texas, in aid of families of deserving brethren.

The grand lodge of Virginia has increased the salary of the grand reporter from $300 to $500 per year.

Martindale lodge of Martindale, Tex., has initiated 21 members since Feb. 1.

Bro. W. S. Holland, the grand dictator of Virginia, is a graduate of the Virginia Military institute and as a boy participated in the battle of New Market.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Session of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. Chips From the Workshop.

The fifteenth annual session of the grand lodge, A. O. U. W., jurisdiction of Maryland, was held at Baltimore. Representatives were present from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia. The old officers were re-elected, and Samuel Eccles, Jr., A. F. Colbert and Joseph Grape were chosen as representatives to the supreme lodge.

Members in good standing in the jurisdiction of Massachusetts March 1, 38,150.

The grand lodge of Kentucky voted a special per capita tax of $1 upon each member for the purpose of increasing the membership of the jurisdiction.

Average death rate of the order for 1893 per 1,000, 9.70.

The supreme lodge meets in San Francisco next June.

Past Grand Master Workman H. E. Mead will represent New York in the supreme lodge.

Commissions for the district deputies for Massachusetts and Rhode Island have been issued.

RED MEN.

Pennsylvania Members to Build a Home. Along the Trail.

The Red Men's Home association of Pennsylvania has had under consideration the purchase of a site upon which to erect a building. Five places were mentioned and referred to the committee on building. The treasurer reports nearly 8,000 fathoms on hand and drawing interest.

William Alden Blossom, great representative to the great council of the United States, has been elected exalted ruler of Boston lodge, B. P. O. E.

St. Paul is to have a new tribe, which will be named Minnewaukan.

The committee of the great council of the United States to present a new code of laws for a benefit system for the order will probably send its report to all the tribes in flower moon.

Agawam tribe of Topleyville, Mass., expects to get into its reconstructed wigwam in flower moon.

Chief of Records Jacob Emmel of the great council of Georgia was dangerously injured at a fire recently.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Grand Commandery of Connecticut—Eastern Star and Other Notes.

The grand commandery of Connecticut, in annual session at Danbury, elected the following officers: Grand commander, G. Herrick Wilson; deputy grand commander, Hugh Stirling; grand generalissimo, L. H. Johnson; grand captain general, Samuel M. Bronson; grand prelate, William Willey; grand senior warden, W. E. Risley; grand junior warden, H. H. Abbey; grand treasurer, W. R. Higby; grand recorder, J. K. Wheeler; grand standard bearer, D. M. Lester; grand sword bearer, Frank Street; grand warder, J. M. Smith; grand sentinel, D. C. Card; inspector general, F. C. Spencer.

The annual session of the grand commandery of Michigan will convene in Kalamazoo on May 15.

Knights of the Buckeye State will go to the triennial conclave at Boston in August, 1895, 1,500 strong.

The minimum fees for the commandery in Illinois are $75 for Chicago and $40 elsewhere.

The state of Washington has 8 commanderies and 149 Knights.

Sir Henry P. McIntosh is grand commander of the grand commandery of Ohio.

Total receipts for Ohio Masonic home, $10,707.72; expenditures, $34,654.58; unpaid subscriptions, $20,363.80.

Minnesota has 196 lodges and 14,000 Masons.

The oldest commandery in the United States is located in South Carolina. It is named after the state and is No. 1, of course.

There are in New York state 197 chapters, R. A. M., with a membership of close to 18,000.

The grand commandery of Michigan, K. T., will convene at Kalamazoo on May 15.

In Great Britain the craft is presided over by the Prince of Wales. In Sweden and Norway the grand mastership is held by King Oscar, who occupied the office before his accession to the throne.

Royal Arch Masonry in New York state gained 814 last year in membership.

The grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was organized in New York city Nov. 7, 1870. Since that date there has not been a season of such general prosperity as has marked the fall and winter months of 1893 and 1894.

The present membership of the Order of the Eastern Star in the United States is between 50,000 and 60,000.

ODD FELLOWS.

Lodge Property Should Be Insured—Fraternal Miscellany.

Subordinate lodges should not fail to keep their property well insured. It will pay in the long run. Should any lodge be so unfortunate as to be burned out, then it will not be compelled to ask assistance from sister lodges.

West Virginia has 122 lodges and 8,365 members. Increase for the year, 384 members.

The fiftieth anniversary of the grand lodge of New Hampshire will probably be celebrated July 9.

By the collapse of the walls of the Spencer block in Pawtucket, R. I., Enterprise lodge has sustained a serious loss. Its lodgerooms were on the top floor and had just been refitted at a cost of $2,000. The lodge estimates its loss at $1,500. It was insured against fire and water, but not falling walls.

San Francisco has 29 lodges, with assets of $505,888.

The status of the order is 10,000 lodges, 825,000 members, 2,700 encampments, 150,000 Patriarchs, 3,000 Rebekah lodges, 220,000 members.

The next meeting of the sovereign grand lodge will be held at Chattanooga next September.

Four million dollars was the amount expended in the United States and Canada for the cause of charity by the sovereign grand lodge during the year prior to its last meeting.

On the occasion of instituting Sabatis lodge, No. 225, at Taunton, Mass., recently 214 candidates were initiated into the mysteries of the order.

Peterboro (N. H.) lodge, No. 15, has expended $100 in the purchase of new paraphernalia.

The Pacific coast, generally, was until recently under one commander. It is now divided as follows: California, General E. H. Black, San Francisco; Oregon, Captain T. V. Freeland, Portland; Washington, Major H. E. Holmes, Seattle; Nevada, Captain R. C. Leeper, Reno.

The grand treasurer of the grand encampment of New York reports receipts for the year $42,313.10 and disbursements $22,226.81.

That there will be an Odd Fellows' home and an Orphans' home in California ere long is assured.

Under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Australasia there are 237 lodges and 12,089 members.

Cantons are numbered in consecutive order, according to the date of organization, and nine members constitute a quorum.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Tents For the National Encampment—Relief Gifts.

The camp and camp grounds committee for the national encampment to be held at Washington next August have awarded contracts for 2,322 tents, with privileges of 1,000 additional if needed. These tents will be placed in position on the Monument grounds and ready for occupancy Aug. 25 and remain in position until Sept. 1. It is estimated that the tents will accommodate in the neighborhood of 15,000 uniformed Knights.

New York city has at present 73 lodges, with over 17,000 members.

Tennessee will organize a past chancellor association.

Iowa has 15 new lodges since last session of the grand lodge.

Nearly every state in the Union is advocating a Pythian home.

The statistics compiled by the grand keeper of records and seal show that on Dec. 31, 1893, there were in Missouri jurisdiction 19,025 members, an increase for the term ending that date of 431. Increase in number of lodges, 10.

W. S. O'Brien, grand keeper of records and seal of Colorado, will hereafter be found at Salida.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

It is expected that five castles will be instituted in Pennsylvania prior to the grand castle session May 8.

The first castle was erected in Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Oct. 1, 1873.

The grand temple of Pennsylvania, Ladies of the Golden Eagle, will be instituted at Easton May 8. There are 34 temples in the state.

Meeting His Match.

"Ah! How d' y' do! Just come up to the city, I suppose?" asked the bunko steerer as he cordially extended his hand to the simple looking old farmer who was stumbling along with the crowd coming off the ferryboat at the foot of Liberty street.

"Waal, waal! Is this you? I'm mighty glad for see yer!" replied the farmer, with evident recognition.

"Glad to see you," said the bunko man, a little puzzled. "How are all the folks?"

"First class."

"Crops been good?"

"Middlin tolerable."

"Here on business, I suppose?"

"Yaas, I wanter collect some money from a man I've been shippin taters to fer a spell back."

"Then, of course, you want to get business off your mind first. So we'll go and collect your money, and then I want you to come and have a nice little lunch with me, Mr.—er—Warner," hazarded the bunko man.

"My name ain't Warner!" exclaimed the farmer in astonishment.

"What! Aren't you my old friend Deacon Warner of Redding Center?"

"No, I hain't!"

"I am surprised! I recognized your face and your voice, and I don't see how I could be so mistaken."

"Waal, it do beat all that you don't remember me, Mr. Flasher. Don't you recollect [illegible], who boarded you and yer wife and children out at Skeetertown last summer and took you all in and treated you like one of the family? Why, my wife was speakin about you only last night, and sayin what nice, pleasant people you was, and how she hoped you'd come out and stay with us this year, and"—

But the bunko man had fled. He suddenly remembered that the honest old farmer could give him points in his own business.—Puck.

French Taste For Fiction.

Statistics prepared in Paris show that the proportions of novels to serious works read in the public libraries of the municipality is less than 62 per 100. Of 1,561,000 volumes circulated from the district library rooms only 817,000 were novels. Alexandre Dumas' works are the most called for.

Hats as Life Preservers.

It is not generally known that when a person falls into the water a common felt hat may be made use of as life preserver, and by placing the hat upon the water, rim down, with the arm around it, pressing slightly to the breast, it will bear a man up for hours.

Trades In Parliament.

In the house of commons there are ten newspaper men, six printers, four tailors, three stationers, two butchers, three hotel keepers, six farmers, one coal merchant and one cab driver.

THE PUZZLER

No. 115.—Beheadments.

Behead what is advanced in support of a cause and leave a meadow.

Behead obliquely and leave distorted.

Behead beginning to exist and leave an eminence.

Behead a tract of land and leave a ridge or raised streak.

Behead froth of malt liquors and leave from or toward the sun.

My whole is a plant native of cultivated fields and gardens throughout Europe and North America.

No. 116.—Hidden Trees.

Today I must be as busy as a bee, churning, washing, and if I really feel like it the meat for pies ought to be minced. A really good mince pie should be made several days before it is eaten. I will have to keep them locked up, or Tom will eat them before Thanksgiving. I must give them a plenty of pimento, a kind of spice that every one likes. Those that Ethel made were a great success. I'm certified to that by eating two large pieces, and because Mr. Tabir chanced to tell of it. Pa was very angry and no doubt will owe Mr. [illegible] grudge for many a day. They say popcorn is cheap in Eaton store. We shall want to pop large quantities of it for the children. We will let Tom do the popping as penance for running away when we needed his help before.

No. 117.—Double Triangle.

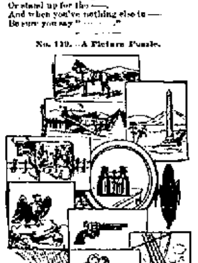
1. A letter. 2. A pronoun. 3. A pronoun, objective case of the. 4. A plant with a succulent stalk. 5. Collection of dried plants. 6. Quiet, peace. 7. A suffix meaning state or quality of being. 8. Latin word meaning in order that. 9. A letter.

No. 118.—A Little Boy's Speech.

Fill the blanks with words that rhyme properly, and you will have a nice little speech for a little boy:

They thought I couldn't make a ——,
I'm such a little ——,
I'll show them whether I can ——
A thing or two, or ——.
Don't be afraid to fight the ——,
Or stand up for the ——,
And when you've nothing else to ——
Be sure you say ——.

No. 119.—A Picture Puzzle.



The initials of these objects, when placed in their proper order, will give the name of a well known animal.

No. 120.—Progressive Enigma.

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1, 2, a word in frequent use.
3, 4, an exclamation.
1, 2, 3, 4, a patriarch.
2, 6, 7, the work of an insect.
5, 6, 7, 8, "textile fabrics."
8, 9, 10, 11, a stalk.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, a well known author.

No. 121.—Historic Characters.

1. The promoter of "Clinton's Big Ditch."
2. He who introduced "the new root" and "the new weed" into Europe.
3. He who sank the first successful oil well.
4. "The Little Giant."
5. The pioneer of whose famous western journey secured Oregon to us.
6. The Virginia general whose motto was, "Do your duty, and leave the rest to Providence."

The Grape Trick.

The grape trick is a good one. Put three grapes upon each of two plates, and give them and a fork to two people sitting on opposite sides of the table. They are to look into each other's eyes, without moving, and see which one will be able to eat the grapes first.

The Easiest Way to Draw.

Stories are told of great artists who could draw on their thumb nails. Nothing remarkable about that. We know a number of very ordinary people who can draw on their imagination.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 107.—Blank Rhymes:

There is a stretch of silver sky,
That nightly to the west doth lie
Like some untroubled, radiant sea,
Upon whose bosom constantly
The tinted cloud waves dream and fall,
Unwilled to the west wind's call.

Across this ocean, sunset lit,
A tiny craft doth lightly flit,
Unstaid by rock or reef or bar,
And piloted by one pale star
It slips the rosy ripples through,
Light freighted with a fairy crew.

No. 108.—The Etruscan Nine:

"Lars Porsena of Clusium,
By the nine gods he swore."
—Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome."

The gods of the Etruscans were Juno, Minerva, Tinia, Vulcan, Mars, Summanus and Vedius. Saturn and Hercules are added by some writers to make up the number.

No. 109.—Crossword Enigma: Springtime.

No. 110.—Rhomboids:

M O T O R   E I D E R
S A V E R   S A V E S
P A N I C   D E C A Y
L E G A L   E D G E S
W A G O N   R E S I N

No. 111.—Proverb Making: "Strike while the iron is hot."

No. 112.—Double Acrostic: Primals, Europe; finals, Concord. Crosswords: 1. Ethic. 2. [illegible]. 3. Eaten. 4. Relic. 5. Sambo. 6. Otter. 7. [illegible].

No. 113.—Transposition: Attila.

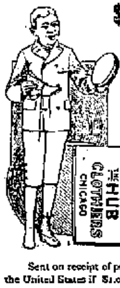
No. 114.—Anagrams: 1. Horse. 2. Seal. 3. Deer. 4. Zebra. 5. Dormouse. 6. Armadillo. 7. Hare. 8. Martin. 9. Tortoise. 10. Polecat. 11. Panther. 12. Leopard. 13. Weasel. 14. Stoat. 15. Sable. 16. Wolf. 17. Ichneumon. 18. Elephant. 19. Camelopard. 20. Antelope.

The through sleeping car to California is now running regularly. Talk to agents of the Nickel Plate road about it. 2-7-9-14-16-21-23-28-30-wit

Nerve Tonic
Blood Builder
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
50c. per box. 6 for $2.50.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N.Y. and Brockville, Ont.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
MIDY

You'll have to Insist, sometimes, upon getting Pearline. Otherwise, grocers may give you some poor imitation of it, which pays them a larger profit, but which it will not pay you to use. It isn't enough to order Pearline. See that you get it. It has grown into favor so rapidly that it has not only brought out a host of imitations, but it has led people to call any powdered soap, washing-powder, or so-called washing compound—anything in the way of a powder for cleansing purposes—Pearline. This is all very flattering to Pearline, but if it's these imitations that you've used, you can't be enthusiastic. JAMES PYLE, New York.



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It will buy him that marvel of excellence, cheapness and completeness,
The Hub's Head-to-Foot BOY'S OUTFIT.
Ages 5 to 15 years—every thread all wool—double breasted coat—pants made with double knees—double seats—taped seams (will outwear 2 pairs of the usual kind)—A Stanley Cap, made like illustration—to match the suit—and A Pair of Shoes of solid leather, first-class, strong and neat—the entire outfit for $5.00.
Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. with privilege of examination to any part of the United States if $1.00 deposit is sent with order. If not satisfactory we agree to refund the purchase price. Catalogue and samples Free. In ordering include age of boy.
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BETTER SATISFACTION, LOWER PRICES
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Every picture is described by the brightest and best of America's writers on art subjects. These descriptions are not technical or prolix, but bright and interesting.

The materials for this publication have been gathered out of the most Famous Galleries and finest Private Collections in the Old World and the New.

All eminent artists are represented, but the minor artists and young aspirants for artistic honors—whose names are not yet household words—have not been overlooked. The Committee of Selection have often chosen a meritorious and pleasing picture by a comparatively unknown artist in preference to an uninteresting subject by a painter of prominence. This magnificent art work is in itself a

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The first three portfolios can be had by calling at the office.

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Address all mail to "The Sentinel" Portfolio Department, including no other business in portfolio orders.

Write name and address plainly.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VARA, E. W.: (a.) Name a good lotion for the complexion? (b.) Give a cure for pimples and face eruptions. *Ans.*—(a.) Do not endanger your complexion by any lotions. Most of those upon the market do more harm than good. Consult some leading dermatologist who has made a study of skin diseases and it will be cheaper, better and safer. (b.) Use antiseptic soaps.—*New York Sun.*

John H. Woodbury, 125 West 42d Street, New York, is the leading Dermatologist of the world. Consultation free. He makes an antiseptic soap which besides being an excellent toilet soap has medicinal properties which will cure face eruptions. Send 10c. for a sample cake and get illustrated book upon skin diseases free.—*Editor.*

WANTED.

WANTED—Help at dressmaker. Inquire at 70 West Wayne St.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply 271 West Wayne street.

WANTED—Travelling salesman, or have line side line. The Bouquet Cigar Co., Lynchburg Va. 13m

WANTED—A girl who understands cooking. Wages $3.00 per week. Call at 99 East Wayne street. 2tf

WANTED—A suit of rooms or one large unfurnished room in good locality. Address "H." Sentinel office. 263

WANTED—An attendant—a sober, intelligent man; single man preferred. Apply at once at Feeble Minded Institution.

WANTED—All parties desiring reliable help are requested to call and leave order at 152 East Wayne street, corner of Clay. 25-1m

WANTED—Girl for general housework; only those thoroughly competent need apply. Inquire at 301 East Washington street. J. W. Vordermark. 263

WANTED—A steady man as assistant engineer to take the night shift. Single man preferred. Apply at once to Superintendent School for Feeble Minded Youth, Fort Wayne. 272

WANTED—AT ONCE—Five good dining room girls; places waiting. A good cook, good wages. Must have experience. Girl for general housework. Call at 27 West Washington street. 18tf

WANTED—District and city managers to represent the United States Benevolent society. Pays sick, accident and burial benefits. Cost $1.00 per month. Address J. B. Pitcher, Secretary, Saginaw, E. S. Michigan. 267

AGENTS wanted to handle our hardy Canadian grown nursery stock. Salary or commission. Stone & Wellington, Madison, Wis. apr-w8w-4t

A PERMANENT position at $8 per week will be guaranteed to any lady who will work for me quietly at home. All material free. Reply with stamped envelope. Miss Lucile M. Logan, Joliet, Ill. 27-2t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 98 East Lewis street. 21-tf

FOR RENT—Seven room brick house; good location, natural gas, bath, etc. Inquire at 124 Wells street. 26tf

FOR RENT—A five room house, suitable for a small family, at 227 Barr street. Enquire of Dr. Niswonger, 32 Calhoun street. 16 tf.

FOR RENT—Two front rooms above the Union Pacific Tea Co. Desirable for office rooms. Inquire at Union Pacific Tea Store, 102 Calhoun street.

FOR RENT—Room nicely furnished for two gents, with or without board. Rent of room $1 per week each in with private family. 109 Lafayette street. 6 tf

FOR RENT—The nine-room house, No. 117 East Main street. Newly painted inside and out, fitted with both natural and artificial gas, good barn on premises, in a locality for a doctor. Inquire at 17 Lafayette street. 13-tf

FOR RENT—A good, new house, first class location, central. Electric lights and gas; new and handsomely papered throughout; eight rooms, with alcove and bath rooms, hot and cold water, all modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy April 21. Inquire at 43 Harmer street. 17 tf

FOR RENT—Dwelling house, 22 Garden street, 10 rooms, bath room, stable; dwelling, 201 Lafayette street, 8 rooms; dwellings, 166 and 168 Hayden street; dwelling No. 237 Lafayette street; dwelling, 35 Brock street; dwelling, 23 Walnut street; dwelling, 51 Jackson street; dwelling, 37 Brandriff street; dwelling, 116 West Wayne street; dwelling, 238 Wells street, bath room; dwelling, 32 Brackenridge street.

BERRANGER & WILSON,
20-tf No. 7 Court St., first floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A small house and lot near machine shops one square from Hanna street car line. Will trade for property more centrally located. Would prefer to trade for property with a Building Loan mortgage on it. D. J. Shoaf, 26 Smith street. 9-1m

LOST.

LOST—At the Masonic Temple or on Wayne street from the Temple to Calhoun street, a horse pin with a large amethyst set. Finder please leave at Sentinel office. 241

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERRY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 26 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours, from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.; from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m. Telephone No. 260.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—When in need of first-class Iron Fences, Iron flower vases, Hitching and fancy water fountains, iron chairs and settees, you should call on the undersigned for catalogue and prices. If you want cheap John Shoddy goods, see the other fellow. J. A. Bookwalter, 213 East Wayne St. 26-1m-eod.

LOUIS F. CURDES,

Real Estate Agent, Rooms 3 and 4 Bank Block.

Farms for sale, or trade for city property. Building lots in all parts of the city, on terms to suit the purchaser. I have any number of houses and lots, ranging in price from $400 to $20,000; several choice business blocks for sale, very cheap. Money to loan.

MONEY TO LOAN—I have $2,500 to loan in $500 or $1,000 amounts, on first mortgage security. L. F. Curdes, rooms 3 and 4 Bank block. 29-thu-sat-tue-tf

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Come to the
Allen Co. Loan & Savings Association,
Rooms 6 and 7 White's Block, and have your wants supplied on the best possible terms for safety and satisfaction to yourself.
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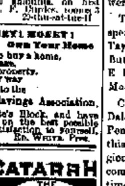

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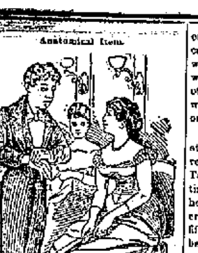


Young Medical Student (to his sweetheart)—Do you know, Julia, that the human heart is equal to the lifting of 120 pounds every twenty-four hours?

Julia (demurely)—Well, that's just my weight.

BRAKEMAN HURT.

Charles Metzler Has an Arm Badly Pinched.

Local and Personal Gossip Concerning Railroad Shops and Offices and Those Who Work Therein.

Carl Metzler's right arm was fearfully mangled this morning by being caught between the bumpers while attempting to couple two oil tank cars in the Pittsburg yards. Dr. C. B. Stemen, the attending surgeon, says the bones were not broken and he hopes to save the arm. Metzler is a brakeman and lives at 163 Tabor street.

ONE THOUSAND MILES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York at noon today says: "A record breaking train arrived at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Jersey City today. It started from Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday morning, making the runs over the lines of the Florida Central and Peninsular, Richmond and Danville and Pennsylvania railroads in the unprecedented time of twenty-four hours and twenty-five minutes. The 1,000 miles were covered at a rate of forty-one miles an hour, which shows a rate of speed of eighty-eight seconds to the mile."

MINOR MENTION.

Pittsburg freight engine No. 151 is in the shops for repairs.

W. L. Greenhalve, traveling auditor of the Wabash road, was in the city yesterday.

Capt. R. H. Harrison, who has been ill for some weeks, is able to ride out in his carriage.

Master Mechanic W. W. Atterbury will be the guest of friends in Detroit over Sunday.

Machinist George Slater, of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Altoona, Pa., to visit relatives.

Boilermaker Henry Georken went to Warsaw this morning to do some work for the Pennsylvania company.

Henry Dreyer, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, has made some improvements on his dwelling on Charles street in the way of paint.

Engineer and Mrs. Thomas Drake have returned from a two months's sojourn in California. They say they had a very pleasant visit.

The electric light company this morning shipped a small electric light plant, arc system, to the University of California, at Berkley, Cal.

Engine 125, which has been hauling the work train on the Chicago end of the Pittsburg road, came into the Fort Wayne shops for repair this morning.

The furnaces of Terrance Martin and Joseph Carry, in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, are idle today and the crews are looking after private affairs.

Jules Henry, J. O'Neal, Tom McNearney and James McCarthy, truck builders in the Pittsburg shops, are off duty today on account of lack of orders for trucks.

The Columbus and Hocking Valley, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and, in fact, all the Ohio coal roads, are taking off trains to reduce expenses owing to the miners' strike.

Engines repaired and turned out of the Pittsburg shops during the week ending today: Nos. 9, 150, 186 and 203. Those taken in during the week were Nos. 109 and 352.

The following Wabash shopmen will spend Sunday out of the city: Andrew Taylor, at Peru; Jacob Gehring, at Butler; F. L. Harkins, at Andrews; J. E. Horner, at North Liberty, and J. B. Meck, at Andrews.

C. P. Cherry, E. W. Dartnell, L. Daley and James Quillian, clerks in the Pennsylvania offices, left at 2:30 o'clock this morning for the Upper St. Joe regions. They were well supplied with commissaries, and expect to have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henley, of St. Martin street, will leave next Wednesday for New York city, going by way of Washington and Baltimore and stopping a day in each city. At New York they will attend the wedding of Mr. Henley's cousin.

The chairman of the Western Passenger association has given the Wabash and other roads interested authority to make the same rate from the Missouri river to Eugene and Albany, Ore., which the Chicago and Alton offers—$65.50 for the round trip.

The Fort Wayne Musical club has been reorganized as follows: Amil Rost, F. Logerman, David Bloom, W. Honker, Henry Logerman, John Mautz and John Shultz. Some of the members are employes of the Pittsburg shops. Amil Rost was chosen leader.

Percy Bosworth and S. W. Richards were taken into Fort Wayne lodge No 19, A. O. U. W., last evening. Mr Bosworth and the goat couldn't agree as to who should be the rider and for awhile pandemonium reigned. In the contest Mr. Bosworth came out victorious.

Gang Foreman Frank Caines was out fishing last evening and caught two suckers. There seems to be a difference of opinion between the man who caught the fish and the grocer who weighed them. One says the combined weight was eight pounds, while the other just as emphatically declares it was only eight ounces. We leave it to our readers to decide.

A special train left Chicago Monday at 10 a. m., over the Santa Fe, and reached Albuquerque at 9:38 a. m. Tuesday. The average speed the entire distance was forty-five miles an hour. In western Kansas and eastern Colorado the train made spurts of fifty-eight miles an hour. It is said to be the fastest run ever made over this road.

Receiver Felton, of the Queen and Crescent, states that indications are that there will be no trouble with the trainmen over the reduction in wages which goes into effect next Tuesday. Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is reported to be in Cincinnati, and to have held a secret conference with the grievance committee of the engineers to ascertain their feelings about the matter.

Dr. W. L. Breyfogle, formerly president of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, is in financial trouble. The New Albany company on Wednesday sent him legal notice that unless he promptly met the notes he has given, amounting to $146,000, the banking company will at once institute suit and foreclose the mortgage given to secure the notes. It is stated that his Bedford Belt road and stone quarry venture have crippled him financially.

The Purdue railroad of Lafayette has been completed. It is the shortest line in the United States, one mile and a quarter from start to finish, and the cost was about $2,500. The road connects with the Lake Erie and Western track opposite the university, cuts across Purdue ground, around the ladies' hall and men's dormitory to the Halvelon shops. Dr. Smart is president, treasurer, board of directors, superintendent and almost everything else connected with the road.

Officials of the Rock Island, Burlington and Northwestern deny that they have formed a blind pool to share the damages accruing from the march of Kelly's commonweal army. They say they have never thought of such a thing, and that there would be no sense in such a movement on their part, as the county in which the damage occurs is and will be held responsible for whatever loss the roads may suffer through any neglect of the authorities to preserve the peace.

Purdue university, at Lafayette, is securing reputation through its being an educator in the constructions and operating of locomotives; so much so that the Baldwin locomotive works has signified the intention of presenting the university with the frame and running gear of one of their best make of engines. This, with the full-fledged locomotive Schenectady, rebuilt, will greatly enhance this department of the university as an educator in mechanical appliances, so far as locomotives are concerned.

"I have been troubled with liver complaint, kidney disease and bad blood for a long time. I have used Simmons Liver Regulator, and it has done me more good than all the medicines I ever took. Geo. H. Pratt, U. S. Dep'y Col., 2d Dis't., Ga."

The New York and London Electric Ass'n. have moved to 10 West Wayne St., in Mr. Hackett's building, over the Adams Express company's office. tf

BULK GARDEN SEEDS.
You get three times as much seed for the money as in the old paper system, besides seeds are all fresh and true to name.
33 2m e o d. S. BASH & CO.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., APRIL 20th, 1894.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing three Directors in the place of a like number whose term of service expires on that day.

17-tf JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary.

FOILED THE VILLAIN AGAIN.

Bad Grammar and the Heroine Were Heaven's Agents.

"I've seen a good many funny snaps in the way of plays and play actors in my time," said the advance agent to a reporter, "but one I struck out in Milwaukee the other day was by far the best of anything I have been up against. It was in one of the museums there. The museum had a stock company in its theater, and its great specialty is border drama. Every week they give a new drama of the wild and woolly west.

"This play that I saw was a bloodcurdler of that character, and at the time I arrived at the theater the stage was pitch dark and two men were fighting a duel. I could hear the knives clash together and hear the men stumble around the stage; but I could faintly distinguish the forms of the actors.

"After a while there was a thump on the floor and the villain (I know it was the villain by his accent) hissed: 'Ah! ha! Rudolph Tegherington. I have you now, and no one nigh to see me do the deed!'

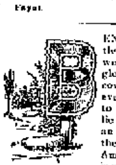
"Then the drummer hit the bass drum a belt, and the calcium man turned on the light, and away up on a rocky pass a woman (the heroine) was seen standing.

"'Coward!' she shouted, 'me and heaven is here!'"

DESIGNED OLD GLORY.

CAPT. SAMUEL CHESTER REID AN AMERICAN HERO.

His Remains Lie Beneath a Little Mound in Historic Greenwood—A Tombstone of Weeds for the Hero of Fayal.



BENEATH A LITTLE mound in Greenwood cemetery, neglected and weed-covered, without even a headstone to mark the spot, lie the remains of an American hero, the designer of the American flag. It is a spot that very few Americans have ever heard of, and its position in the big cemetery is as inconspicuous as the humblest grave in Potter's field.

Surrounded by the elaborate mausoleums and granite monuments that adorn the last earthly resting places of private citizens, the grave of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid is situated in the little plot at the intersection of Cypress avenue and Zephyr path. Capt. Reid's achievements during the war of 1812 are among the most noteworthy in that memorable strife.

It was as commander of the good old American privateer brig Gen. Armstrong that Capt. Reid fought one of the greatest naval battles that history recalls. The engagement took place in Fayal Roads, Azores Islands. The Armstrong had anchored in a neutral port when, on Sept. 26, 1814, she was attacked by a British squadron consisting of three vessels—the flagship Plantagenet of seventy-four guns; the frigate Rota of forty-four guns, and the brig Carnation of eighteen guns. The British numbered over 2,000 men, and this, with the total of 136 guns, seemed an overwhelming force against the seven guns and ninety men of the Armstrong.

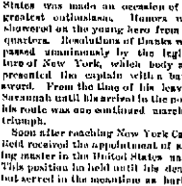
Notwithstanding the protest of the governor of the port, who demanded of the British commander, Capt. Lloyd, that he respect neutral territory, the British opened hostilities by firing a broadside from the Carnation on the morning of the 26th. The plucky American stood his ground firmly with his handful of men, and after a series of encounters, lasting over two days, he completely defeated the enemy. Capt. Lloyd of the squadron, however, was determined to capture the American privateer.

It was because he realized that he could not forever hold out against the superior forces of the British that Capt. Reid ordered all the dead and wounded taken ashore on the second day of the engagement. He then engaged the Carnation, and, after compelling her to haul off for repairs with an injured hull and mast down, he ordered the Gen. Armstrong to be scuttled so as to prevent the enemy from getting her off.

The defeat of the squadron at Fayal saved New Orleans from falling into the hands of the British, inasmuch as the three disabled vessels were part of Sir Admiral Cochrane's expedition sent out to capture the Louisiana port. The Fayal incident delayed their departure and Gen. Andrew Jackson's arrival in New Orleans before that of the squadron saved the city.

Capt. Reid's return to the United States was made an occasion of the greatest enthusiasm. Honors were showered on the young hero from all quarters. Resolutions of thanks were passed unanimously by the legislature of New York, which body also presented the captain with a battle sword. From the time of his leaving Savannah until his arrival in the north his route was one continued march of triumph.

Soon after reaching New York Capt. Reid received the appointment of sailing master in the United States navy. This position he held until his death, but served in the meantime as harbor master and port warden of the port of New York.



CAPT. SAMUEL CHESTER REID.

It was while serving in the former capacity that Capt. Reid made his suggestion that the original thirteen states be represented on the United States flag by thirteen stripes, and that a new star be added whenever a state should be added to the Union. His design was adopted, and on April 13, 1818, the first flag of the present design was raised over the house of representatives at Washington.

There have been many claims for the honor, but the best authorities agree that Capt. Reid designed and proposed the present United States flag.

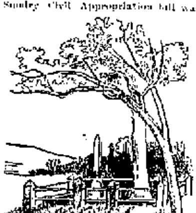
In Greenwood cemetery the guides will tell you that they do not know the grave of Capt. Reid, but at the superintendent's office you will be directed to plot 13,165, corner Cypress avenue and Zephyr path. That is all the record they have. Six other graves occupy this plot besides Capt. Reid's, and none of them is marked.

The plot is beautifully situated at the foot of Ocean Hill. On the left, facing it, stands a spreading maple that throws its shadows over the patriot's grave, while a giant dogwood tree performs the same service in the rear of the plot. A slender butternut casts one lonely branch over the seven lonely graves—a pathetic attempt to hide their bareness.

In the immediate vicinity of plot No. 13,165 is the grave of Laura Keene, the actress. Splendid monuments rise on all sides, and the highest shaft in the cemetery will soon be raised over the family plot of the late Joseph F. Knapp, within a dozen yards of Reid's grave.

Although the cemetery officials seem to possess no positive proofs as to the exact location of the grave, there are those less ignorant. Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., decorates the foremost corner grave on every Memorial day. That is the only distinction it receives.

But at last Congress has awakened to the fact that there are still some forgotten heroes to be remembered. A few weeks ago an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was carried by the house. This amendment provides for a suitable monument over the grave of the hero of Fayal.



THE UNMARKED MOUND IN GREENWOOD.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

ENGLAND'S JUMPER.

JOSEPH PARKER SURPRISES AMERICAN ATHLETES.

He Has an Unequaled Record for High and Long Jumping—Some Notable Feats in Backward Leaping—Traveling with a Circus.

AMONG THE MANY unique features of one of the big circuses of the year, the jumping of Joseph Parker stands out as a conspicuous attraction. With half a dozen chairs, as many nine-inch bricks, a pair of nine-pound dumb bells, and a healthy sized horse, Parker gives a series of exhibitions which rarely fail to command attention and applause.

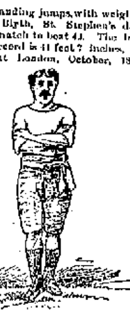
The agile Englishman was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, thirty-two years ago, but subsequently moved to Tipton, which has been his headquarters for the past twenty years. In his street attire he looks too heavy for an athlete, and the modesty of his bearing adds to the deception. When stripped, however, a glance serves to convince the most casual observer that Parker's development is just what is claimed.

Parker's admirers claim that he is without a peer at standing forward, standing backward, and standing high jumping. If there is any man in this country who thinks that he can beat this Englishman a challenge and deposit will be promptly responded to by Parker and his backers. The latter declare they will contribute $1,000 or upward toward a stake. Parker says that any jumper who has more ambition than money can be accommodated with a friendly match. The exceptional feats which the Englishman claims to have accomplished under fair conditions include the following:

Ten standing jumps, with weights, 132 feet. The best recorded performance is 113 feet 5½ inches by M. W. Ford, Brooklyn, July 18, 1886. The latter jumped without weights. The longest distance covered with dumb bells, according to the records, is 113 feet 4 inches by J. Darby, Manchester, England, June, 1888.

Two standing jumps, with weights, 26 feet 2 inches. This is only excelled by the 26 feet 8½ inches which J. Darby is reported to have covered at Ashton-under-Lyne, England, Oct. 25, 1885.

Three standing jumps, with weights, 43 feet, at Blyth, St. Stephen's day, 1893, in a match to beat 41. The best accepted record is 41 feet 7 inches, by J. Darby, at London, October, 1888.



JOSEPH PARKER.

Darby is also reported to have covered 43 feet 6 inches at the same place, Sept. 15, 1892. The best American record is 40 feet 0¼ inches, by T. F. Kearney, at Oak Island, Mass., July 25, 1890. The same jumper cleared 43 feet 8 inches at Walpole, Mass., a month later.

One backward jump with weights, 11 feet 2 inches. There is no fully authenticated record for this style of jump, but T. F. Kearney is reported to have covered 12 feet 1¼ inches at Franklin Park, Boston, Sept. 24, 1890, measuring from heel to toe.

Two backward jumps with weights, 21 feet 7 inches, in a match with Hastings at Wolverhampton circus early this year, winning by 3 feet 2½ inches. There are no figures on record in America for this event.

Three backward jumps, with weights, 31 feet 5 inches. The only event of this kind recorded in America is 30 feet 5 inches, measured from toe to toe, by J. McDermott at Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 14, 1886. The performance was never properly authenticated.

Jumping for height over bar, with ankles tied, 5 feet 6 inches, in a match with Hastings at Wolverhampton circus early this year. Parker won by 6 inches. J. Darby is reported to have cleared a similar height at Ashton-under-Lyne, England, Oct. 26, 1889.

CRICKET.

J. I. Scott will be seen on the Belmont team this year, having again settled in the Quaker City.

Efforts being made to form a central committee to govern matters of a local or international character do not appear likely to be crowned with success.

F. F. Kelly, the well-known left-handed bowler of the Chicago Cricket club, is now in business in New and will probably play with the Jersey Athletic association.

M. G. Bristane

tered as one of the Canadian international team, recently met with a serious accident while playing hockey, and will be unable to take an active part in cricket for some time.

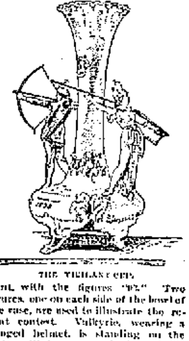
THE VIGILANT CUP.

THE FAST YACHT'S OWNERS NOW HAVE IT.

It Is Twenty-Eight Inches High and a Marvel of Artistic Workmanship—To Commemorate the Great International Victory of 1893.

THE HANDSOME silver cup or vase presented by the America cup committee on the night of March 22 to the New York Yacht club has been formally presented to the owner of the Vigilant, which so successfully defended the America cup against the Valkyrie. Those who have seen the cup say that it is the most artistic and appropriate trophy ever offered for a yachting event.

The cup, which stands 21 inches high, on a 7-inch pedestal, was designed and made by the Whiting Manufacturing company in New York city. Around the rim of the vase, which is fluted, are tiny silver shells, and half way down the neck, in bas relief, is the seat of the New York Yacht club, bearing upon its face the club pennant, with the figures "93." Two figures, one on each side of the bowl of the vase, are used to illustrate the recent contest. Valkyrie, wearing a winged helmet, is standing on the right, with her sword poised ready to strike; the divided skirt, the foot gear, in fact all the details have been carried out with remarkable fidelity by the designer. On the left is seen the figure of a typical Indian squaw, meant to represent the Vigilant. She is clothed in male attire—a suit of buckskin—and there is an expression of confidence upon her face and in her attitude that bespeaks victory for her in the contest. The inscription on the body of the cup, the lower part of which is tastefully finished, reads: "To the owners of the Vigilant, from the New York Yacht club, to commemorate the victory over the Valkyrie in defense of the America Cup, 1893."

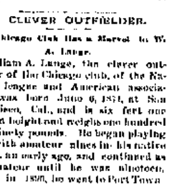


THE VIGILANT CUP.

A CLEVER OUTFIELDER.

The Chicago Club Has a Marvel in W. A. Lange.

William A. Lange, the clever outfielder of the Chicago club, of the National league and American association, was born June 6, 1871, at San Francisco, Cal., and is six feet one inch in height and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds. He began playing ball with amateur nines in his native city at an early age, and continued as an amateur until he was nineteen, when, in 1890, he went to Port Townsend, Wash., where he made quite a reputation playing with a local team. His abilities as a player attracted the attention of the officials of the Seattle club, of the Pacific Northwest league, who made him a liberal offer to join their team, but he declined it and remained at Port Townsend, where he had a brother in business. Lange soon became a prime favorite at Port Townsend, and was presented by the citizens with a gold watch set with diamonds and a chain valued at $300. The young ladies in that place were prominent in raising the subscription. In July, 1891, the Seattle club made Lange another offer, and as he was at that time out of work he accepted it and played with its team until the Pacific Northwest league disbanded, shortly after the second part of the championship season had been begun. Then he went to California and finished out the season with the Oakland team, of the California league, where his excellent work both at the bat and in the field brought him prominently before the public.



W. A. LANGE.

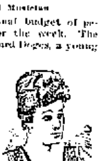
SYRUP OF FIGS
ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.
Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not acc

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

FRENCH INTRIGUE.

The Sad Fate of a Deserted Parisian Beauty and Musician.

Paris has her usual budget of peculiar sensations for the week. The suicide of Mlle. Pinard Deges, a young and beautiful composer of high talent, is the tragedy all society is discussing. It proves that she had been for some years the mistress of M. Dide, ex-senator, ex-clergyman and a leader in the crusade against impurities in Parisian life. The young woman became his companion on his promising to secure a divorce from his wife and marry her. He secured a divorce, but married a rich woman. Mlle. Pinard Deges did not discover his deception until the other day, when she went to the magnificent salon of the ex-senator and denounced him before his wife and a large dinner party. She then returned home, arrayed herself in bridal robes, wrote some letters of farewell and lighted a charcoal stove. She was found dead a few hours later.



PINARD DEGES.

TORE HIS HEART OUT.

Peculiar Fatality to a Tennessee Huntsman.

In Hawkins county, Tennessee, recently, Henry Russell, a farmer, was hunting and had a double-barreled shotgun, and as he was passing through the woods he came across two boys who were chopping wood. Russell stopped to talk with them, and in the conversation was telling a story about how he was attacked by a lot of "barking lizards." He placed the gun breech down on the grass, and leaned the muzzle against his breast. In his description of the fight with the lizards he jumped up, and as he went down his foot hit the hammer of the gun, when it went off, the entire load entering his left breast, tearing a large hole. As he fell he groaned and placed his hand to his breast, falling on his left side and face. Death was instant nearly. When he turned over his heart was found in his hand, having fallen out of the body through the hole made by the gunshot. A part of the heart ligaments were broken by the shot.

A Journalist's Suicide.

J. Cooper McGinn committed suicide in a sensational manner at Washington Sunday evening. He was talking with friends in the National hotel, and walking outside sat down on a truck, drew a revolver and shot himself. Mr. McGinn was well known. He was a writer of some prominence for the various local papers and an authority on sporting matters, especially fishing. He was an Elk and a member of the National Capitol Press club. Of late he had grown despondent, and was seldom seen among his former associates.

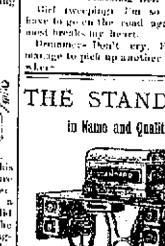
Shot at Church.

At Lebanon church, near Cleveland, last Sunday, Walter Scott shot and killed John Johnson and was himself shot through the thigh and had his horse shot from under him. Scott had betrayed Johnson's sister, and the latter had sworn out a warrant for his arrest. The men met at the Sunday school and a dispute arose, with the above result.

Consoling Her.

Girl (weeping): I'm so sorry you have to go on the road again. It almost breaks my heart.

Drummer: Don't cry, Fanny; I'll manage to pick up another girl somewhere.


THE STANDARD
in Name and Quality.
Makes 80 per cent. more stitches than any other Sewing Machine on the market.
Pfeiffer & Schlatter,
38 and 40 East Columbia Sts.

FT. WAYNE LOAN OFFICE. Est'd 1878. Confidential. Fire Insured. Money, any amount Loaned on VALUABLES.
We deal in DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Carpets, Musical Goods TRUNKS AND VALISES.
GREATEST BARGAIN HOUSE IN INDIANA. HORACE MARIOTTE, PAWNBROKER, 20 East Columbia Street.

Emmett & Martin
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter.
Hydrants,
Sinks,
Bath Tubs.
104 Buchanan St., Cor. Hanna
Telephone 241.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND READING.
NEW PHILOSOPHY.

Jennie Ray Ormsby teaches classes Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from 1.30 to 3.30 o'clock and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Room over Karn & Nelson's Music Store, No. 9 East Columbia Street.

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.

All parties having knowledge of acts of cruelty to animals or children will greatly favor and assist the Fort Wayne Humane Society by telephoning or writing such information to Officer Schlaudroff, 82 Clinton street. Telephone F 35.

Parts 1 and 2 of Harpers Civil War Books are ready for delivery at "The Sentinel office." Bring in your coupons

HEINE & ISREAL,
Practical Painters and Paper Hangers.
Wall Paper,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Picture Frames Made to Order.
The Best Goods in town for the Least Money.
FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.
NO. 123 BROADWAY.
Telephone, 519.

S. W.
HULL
WALL PAPER
Window Shades, Room Moulding, Art Glass, Varnish, Re... ing Col...

--COUPON--

Sights and Scenes of the World.

PART 21. NUMBER 3.

3 Coupons of different dates secures them. See advertisement.

CUT THIS OUT.

--COUPON--

World's Fair Art Portfolios!

(10 CENT SERIES.)

PART 12. NUMBER 3.

3 Coupons of different dates and 10 cents secures them.

CUT THIS OUT.

--COUPON--

Picturesque World's Fair.

(20 Cent Series.)

PART 12. NUMBER 6.

Clip SIX coupons of different dates and send or bring them with 20 cents to the Fine Art Department of "The Sentinel" and the part called for will be sent by mail.

Write your name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

Famous Paintings of the World!

Part 9. - No. 3.

Clip three coupons of different dates and bring or send them to the Portfolio Department of "The Sentinel," together with TEN cents and the part called for will be sent to your address by mail.

Write name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY
—OF THE—
CIVIL WAR.

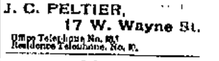
PART 2. NUMBER 3.

Size of Pages 16x11½ inches. Number pages over 830. Pages in each part 32. Price of each part only 10 cents. Number of pictures over 1000 and all of the history besides.

Three coupons of different dates and 10 cents secures each part.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

J. C. PELTIER,
17 W. Wayne St.
Office Telephone No. 281
Residence Telephone, No. 10.


SCHEIMAN & KLAEHN, Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
No. 53 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
TELEPHONE—For night call, Nos. 175 and 186 for office, No. 228.

The Pennsylvania station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time as follows:

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3:30 am	* 5:10 am
New York and Washington	* 5:30 am	* 5:20 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 6:20 am	* 5:20 am
Lima and Crestline	† 7:05 am	† 6:15 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 11:45 am	† 12:25 pm
Canton and Pittsburg	† 12:55 pm	† 11:20 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 4:20 pm	* 2:30 pm
New York and Washington	* 9:40 pm	* 4:25 pm
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	* 8:40 pm	* 4:25 pm
New York and Washington	* 9:35 pm	* 6:35 am
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	* 8:10 pm	* 6:35 am

THE WABASH LINE—Trains Carrying Passengers Leave FORT WAYNE.
Schedule of November 19, 1893.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
New York and Boston Lim., daily	4 45 a m
Toledo Express, except Sunday	1 50 p m
Atlantic Express, daily	2 13 p m
Local Freight	6 00 a m
GOING WEST.	DEPART.
Pacific Express, daily	8 05 a m
Kansas City Ex., except Sunday	1 10 p m
Lafayette Accom'n, except Sunday	3 00 p m
St. Louis Limited, daily	9 30 p m

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

GOING NORTH.	
For Grand Rapids and North	Lv. 2 35 pm Lv. 8 05 am
From Richmond	Ar. 10 05 pm
GOING SOUTH.	
For Richmond and Cincinnati	Lv. 5 45 am Lv. 11 55 pm
From Grand Rapids	Ar. 7 50 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 156 Way Freight	5 35 pm
No. 156 Cin. Express and Mail	10 25 am
No. 158 Detroit & Ind'pls Express	3 55 pm
NORTHWARD.	DEPART.
No. 163 Way Freight	6 40 pm
No. 157 Toronto Express and Mail	11 45 am
No. 159 Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	4 45 pm

NICKEL PLATE.
The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

EAST.	Arr.	Dep.
N. Y. & Boston Express	*2 20 am	*2 30 am
Cleveland Mail	11 30 pm	11 45 pm
Eastern Express	*8 25 pm	*8 45 pm
Local Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEST.	Arr.	Dep.
Chicago Express	*2 30 am	*2 40 am
Chicago Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local F	[illegible]	[illegible]

Record Broke.

Never Can Our Paragon Suit Be Equalled

FOR $1.00.

NOTICE—It is made as follows:

From Best Merrimack Print, Norfolk Waist, 4 Bosom Pleats in Front, 3 Box Pleats in Back, Extra Full Mutton Leg Sleeve, skirt is over 3 yards wide, Extra Full Ruffle 5 to 6 inches deep. All Seams turned in the Waist, Extra Belt 2 1-2 inches wide.

The Best Suit Ever Sold For $1.00.

Dont fail to get one or more of them, as you pay the price to have one made, say nothing about Cloth. Sizes 32 to 42

It will pay to look over our line of Wash Dresses for Children 2 to 12 years, from 29c up to $1.98.

V. GUTERMUTH,

Exclusive Cloak House, 52 1-2 Calhoun Street.

IMPERIAL CROWN

25¢ PER POUND **Baking Powder** 25¢ PER POUND

WARRANTED A PURE CREAM TARTER BAKING POWDER. PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND SPICES.

MEYER BROS. & CO. DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

Red Seal Boiler Compound

For the removal and prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers. Manufactured by

The CHERRY CHEMICAL CO.,

Office, BETZ BUILDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agent Wanted for Fort Wayne and Vicinity. Write for Circular.

Get those grease spots removed, your carpets cleaned, washed, laid and mattresses renovated at The Zinner Carpet Cleaning Co. Phone, 496. 104f

Important Notice.

All the coupons of The Sentinel for the different photographic portfolios that we are now offering will be found together in the last column of the third page.

Stanton's Photos are the best.

DAISY, DAISY!

Here's another series of World's Fair Views! (Can't ever get enough, it seems.) This time it's "Picturesque World's Fair." Just like water-color paintings.

Use Bloomingdale Mills Flour.

Mrs C. D. Seys and children, of No. 82 West DeWald street, are home from a three weeks' visit to Columbus Grove, Ohio.

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and fortune teller in the world. Office and residence 28 Chicago street. 19 tf

People who are suffering with Catarrh and Bad or Weak Eyes, should call and try the wonderful Actina; free treatment at our new parlors, 10 West Wayne St. 204f

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, rooms 35 and 36, Bank Block. 2tf

Actina, the great Eye Restorer and only known Catarrh Cure, can be seen and tried at our new parlors, 10 West Wayne. 204f

Admission to Sells Bros.' Big Shows only 25 cents. 27td

R. J. Blocker, of Jacksonville, Fla., is in the city, and thinks of engaging in the wholesale fruit business.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

Business men "go at people" in different ways—YOU CAN'T "sing the same song" to everybody nor interest everybody in the same thing—hence this talk is the business man's kind—"TO THE POINT" and the "STUFF" talked about is his kind; also "GOOD STUFF"; in other words GOOD CLOTHES—we suppose you wear that kind—if not you are not a good business man—and you're "NO GOOD" if you pay more than you ought to—more than our low price.

LONG CUT SACKS

or Regent frocks are the "correct thing" for spring wear—you know that—but you may not know that we will FIT YOU BETTER, give you better cloth and trimmings, and more "STYLE" at one-half the ordinary tailors price—WELL WE DO, and your money back if we don't. If you are a business man "up to date" you're not a "ONE IDEA MAN"—that idea of your's about ready made clothing not being what it "ought to be" was your tailor's—"HE'S UP TO SNUFF" and he's going to HOLD HIS "JOB" and bleed his lamb if he can.

GENTLEMEN:

We want to interest you in our GOOD CLOTHES. Clothes that FIT—that are CUT IN STYLE and will KEEP IN SHAPE. The suits we are showing this season at $10, $12, $15 and $18, are from $2 to $5 cheaper [illegible] asking for similar patterns and much

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The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1894.

Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 173. Where delivery is irregular or is late, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Telephone 650.

To make it more convenient for those desiring to send items of news to The Sentinel, we have placed an extra telephone in the editorial rooms. The number is 650. Anything in the news line will be gladly received over this new wire.

The Weather.

Washington, April 28.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday. For Indiana—Generally fair, south winds becoming variable.

NEWS NOTES.

Dick Townsend was at Decatur today.

There were only seven deaths last week.

August Beverforden is home from a tour of the west.

Dr. Miller vaccinated two tramps this morning at police station.

Henry Zurmuehlen, 52 West Lewis street, is down with rheumatism.

James C. Skilling, of Garrett, Ind., is in the city visiting Amos McMeans for a few days.

W. H. Kaufman has been selected as the new catcher for the Fort Wayne ball team.

Capt. Scott Swann will soon begin the erection of a fine residence on South Harrison street.

The Pennsylvania base ball club are playing ball with the Concordia college boys this afternoon.

Hon. R. C. Bell returned last night from New Orleans where he has been engaged in legal business.

M. S. Robinson, secretary and treasurer of the Electric Street Car company, returned from Cincinnati yesterday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Julia Brannon was held this morning from the Cathedral. It was largely attended.

Mrs. W. B. Hall, of Kendallville, is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Corcoran, of No. 271 South Harrison street.

The total receipts of the Fort Wayne postoffice during the fiscal year just closed amount to $67,000; total expenses, $23,000.

Gart Shober will leave for a four weeks' tour of California and the west on June 4. He will spend a week at the mid-winter fair.

Dr. A. J. Boswell and W. D. Henderson are home from Kankakee where they were hunting. They did not bring back a wagon load of game.

At the regular meeting of the ladies' auxiliary of the R. R. Y. M. C. A. Thursday, the ladies decided to give an ice cream and strawberry social May 21.

There will be an entertainment, New England supper and sale of sunbonnets and aprons at Grace church Thursday evening, May 3, given by the ladies of the north section.

At Milan Center yesterday the following democratic township officers were nominated: Trustee, J. F. Wertz; assessor, Theodore Thimler; justice of the peace, James Nuttle.

Charles and Matthew Hess, of this city, common laborers, are delighted over the prospects of $130,000 each from the estate of a deceased relative in Germany, who left $3,200,000.

The contract for rebuilding the building formerly known as the Aldine hotel was left yesterday to Korte & Son, the contract price being $8,200. P. Cox was awarded the plumbing contract.

Marshal Henry Franke's term of office expires Monday evening. He expects to take charge of the plumbing business which his son has been conducting at 68 Barr street, the father and son being partners. Mr. Franke has been a city officer for sixteen years, and a good one at that.

At the Wayne hotel last evening the following ladies and gentlemen of Van Wert were registered: A. J. Olymer and wife, O. W. Johnson and wife, R. J. Evans and wife, W. C. Lawrence, Levi X. Jacobs, Clarence Cook and Miss Winnie Van Liew. They all came here to attend the grand opera, "Creation."

Rev. J. L. Leeper has received a superior set of views for his lecture, "Through the White City," on Monday evening next at the Westminster church. Important exhibits, amusing scenes, as well as the buildings, will be shown, accompanied with appropriate remarks. A fine musical program will also be given.

It now turns out, by a statement from the city board of health, that little Georgiana Bond has the smallpox and is quarantined in the Hope hospital. Our information concerning the child's health was all obtained from different physicians who thought it was chickenpox instead of smallpox, and some even think so yet.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, the factory for manufacturing incandescent electric lights, owned by Ort Bros., and located in the rear of Jacob Gumpper's property, No. 28 and 30 Leith street, burned to the ground. The loss will be between $600 and $800. The barn back of No. 26 Leith street, on the premises of William Doty, also took fire and burned, entailing a loss of $160. The cause of the fire is unknown. The blaze originated on the [illegible]

SATURDAY'S SOCIETY.

Several Theater Parties in Attendance at the Oratorio.

The Matrimonial Gossip and News of Events to Occur Soon—Short Personal Items.

Miss Agnes Scebresso is home from a visit in Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Grace Hull is seriously ill at her home, 201 West Wayne street.

Mrs. Anna K. Long left this morning for Chicago to visit for a few days.

Miss Clara Kenower, of Huntington, is the guest of Mrs. W. H. Hoffman.

Miss Lizzie DeWald is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. McDonald, at Chicago.

Miss Bird Ellison, of Lagrange, is the guest of relatives and friends in this city.

The marriage of Miss Emma McElfatrick and Mr. Will Conover will occur June 21.

Miss Mame Clugstone, of Columbia City, is the guest of friends at the Westminster seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff and daughter, Miss Vera, were the guests of Mrs. M. V. B. Spencer yesterday.

The marriage of Miss Lizzie Moellering and Mr. H. Lange will take place tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Miss Lizzie Purviance, of Huntington, and Miss Ella McHenry, of Wabash, were in the city yesterday.

The O. M. club was pleasantly entertained Friday evening by Miss Ella Sheiller, at her home on Spy Run avenue.

Miss Edith Sweetzer, who has been Miss Anna Bond's guest for a few days, returned to her home in Marion today.

Last evening at Decatur Mrs. Kuebler entertained friends in honor of Mrs. J. B. Reuss, of this city, who is her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Trentman are visiting their daughter at the convent of St. Mary's of the Woods, near Terre Haute.

Misses Hattie Fowler, Stella Gregg, Colia and Adah Higgins, chaperoned by Mrs. C. F. Sionton, spent the day in the woods today.

Mrs. B. A. Heirlein and son, of Chicago, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Campbell, of 209 West Jefferson street.

Miss Georgia Miller, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Larrimore, in the country for a week, returned home last evening.

Dr. J. M. Dinnen and daughter, Helen, and Miss Celesta Fleming left today for Galveston, Texas. The doctor will attend a meeting of surgeons.

The South Side Pedro club was pleasantly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Crosby last evening. A dainty luncheon was served after the game.

Miss Anna Bond received at an informal at home yesterday afternoon in honor of her guest, Miss Edith Sweetzer, of Marion, who returned home today. Carnations and roses were prettily arranged in vases about the room and Mrs. J. M. Kuhns presided at the tea table.

A theater party composed of Prof. Louis Eichorn, Mr. and Mrs. D. T Swaim, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Swaim, Mr and Mrs. Leo Marks, Mrs. Jerry North, Misses Ida North, Jennie North, May Montgomery, Nettie Gutelius and Mrs. P. A. Allen, all of Bluffton, attended the presentation of the "Creation" last evening.

Mrs. J. J. Todd, Miss Mattie Klinck and Mrs. Cyrence Warner, of Bluffton; Mrs. D. A. Purviance, Mrs. Ed Wickenhiser and Miss Clara Kenower, of Huntington, and Miss Lulu Moore, of Andrews, were in the city yesterday and attended "The Creation" at the Temple in the evening.

Thursday evening a very pleasant surprise party was given at the home of Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. Will Wefel, at 141 High street. Among the many guests present were Messrs. and Mesdames Wm Johnson, John Hess, Will Hess, John Hess, jr., Will Heller, Curtis Kromm, Lauman, N. Weaver, Jully, Fred Wefel, F. Deaker, Bert Crosby, John Henline, F. W. Wefel, Misses Maggie Hess, Louisa Stankey, Minnie Kromm, Susie Kromm and Messrs. George Johnson, Ed. Beyerly, Will Pape, jr. The evening was pleasantly spent in games, music and dancing. Luncheon was served at 12 o'clock.

In honor of his friend and guest, Mr. John Munger, of Xenia, Ohio, Mr. Ben F. Ninde last evening gave a delightful theater party to the production of "The Creation," at the Temple. After the conclusion of the oratorio the guests gathered in the ladies' cafe at the Fort Wayne club and were served with an elaborate nine course dinner. The tables were decorated with a pretty arrangement of La France roses and carnations. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Guild, Misses Tracy Guild, Charlotte Lowry, Helen Moffat, Messrs. Daniel Ninde, Brooke Sale, H. F. Ninde and Mr. John Munger, of Xenia, Ohio.

Thursday evening at the home of Miss Agnes Hart a very delightful handkerchief was enjoyed by quite a number of her friends. Those present were Misses Mary and Annie Getty, May Baer, Bertha Beungon, Amelia Otten, May Walker, Clara Lorenberger, Hanna Zauner, Rose and Mary Lang, Ida Stephen, and Messrs. Joe and Will Baer, John Raidy, John Wolff, Hugh Hogan, Tony Walker, Charles Cran, August Herber, Sylvester Vachon, Will Zurbuch, John Mulachy, Ed Beinigen. At a late hour a delicious ice cream supper was served and altogether the affair was one most enjoyable to those present.

Monday evening a very pleasant surprise was given in honor of Miss Kat'e Bitzeman at her east side home, 24 Summit street. The occasion was the [illegible] anniversary of her birth. [illegible] courses. Many valuable presents were received. Those present were: Misses Mary Miller, Madge Michaels, Tillie Stuermer, Mary Dudenhoefer, Emma Lis, Anna Weber, Mamie Gallmeier, Mary Gamrod, Lizzie Wellman, Katie Bitzeman, Sophie Bitzeman, Messrs. Henry Schafer, Fred Schafer, Louis Gorke, Erick Krull, Fred Wyneken, Rudy Bishoff, Gottlieb Strieder, Henry Rippe, Henry Bradtmiller, Chas. F. Bitzeman.

Miss Eva Abden, stenographer for the purchasing agent of the Electric company, has resigned to accept a position as stenographer and private secretary for M. W. Simons, of Plymouth. By this resignation the company loses one of its most efficient stenographers.

Card of Thanks.

William Hoch and family desire to express their thanks to their friends and neighbors and the ladies of the Salem Reformed church for their kind assistance at the death of the wife and mother.

Seidel Bros. will be the caterers at the grand opening of the "Board of Trade" this evening.

Lost, between Fulton and Ewing streets, on Wayne, sachet bag and pocketbook. Finder will receive reward by returning same to 166 West Wayne street.

26tf Mrs. C. F. Muhler.

San Francisco to New York on One Leg.

This is what F. S. Beedelson did on a Stearns Wheel. He choose the bicycle he know would stand the tremendous strain.

He rode a Stearns Model B.

He broke the record for the course. His time was

21 days,
8 hours,
45 minutes.

The Stearns holds all accepted World's Time Records up to one mile.

RANDALL CYCLE CO. AGTS.
31 West Berry St.

Save your hard earned dollars by buying your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street. Cheapest place in the city.

H. A. and W. C. Wiebke invite you to the opening of the "Board of Trade" this evening. Come and enjoy yourself.

Pure Ice Cream, Sherbets and Fancy Water Ices at the Chicago Bakery. We manufacture Ice Cream and Ices every day all winter.

25eod-tf W. F. Geller.

Spring goods have arrived in all the latest Fabrics. Suits from $25.00 and upwards.

PERRY N. DeHAVEN,
10eodtf **34 E. Berry St.**

No matter how cheap other dealers offer wall paper, you can always save money and get goods to please you at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun street.

If you want to have a good time go to see H. A. and W. C. Wiebke at the opening of the "Board of Trade" tonight.

SEED POTATOES CHEAP. Seven car loads fancy northern grown seed potatoes. Earliest and finest stock. Write or call for prices.

20eod&w-tf **S. BASH & CO.**

A great spread will be enjoyed at the "Board of Trade" opening tonight.

If you are not particular how your wall paper looks, any dealer can please you. But if you are critical, and want the handsomest patterns for the least money, you will buy your wall paper of L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun street.

BRUTALITY OF SOLDIERS.

Emperor William's Minions Guilty of Terrible Atrocities in Africa.

The statement sent to Berlin from the Cameroons by Special Commissioner Rose has had a depressing effect in colonial circles and has excited the horror of the whole nation. The details of the atrocities described by Councillor Rose convey the idea that Chancellor Leist, Assessor Wehlan and the German soldiers in the Cameroons were half crazed by heat and liquor when they tortured the natives. The evidence against the officials is perfectly clear. Wehlan himself related what a splendid experience the soldiers had in scalping the hostile natives. Some of the prisoners were skinned alive. In many cases the soldiers made incisions at the neck and then, holding the loose skin with their teeth, pulled the scalps clean off. Engineer Gebhardt of the colonial steamship Nachtigal says that Chancellor Leist often brought native women from the prison in the middle of the night, made them dance before him, and kept several in his house till morning. The Kreuzzeitung says. "The details of the atrocities are too horrible for publication."

She Proposed the Marriage.

With the filing of a decree in the city of Baltimore Circuit court granting an absolute divorce to Charles J. Krug ends one of the romances of a young man's life. Mr. Krug is the son of a well-known Baltimore business man. He claims in his bill that he was married in Washington Aug. 5, 1893, before he was 21 years old. The woman's name was Sadie Baltzel, and at the time of the marriage she was employed as a variety actress at a concert hall. He testified that Miss Baltzel was considerably his senior, and that she treated him to wine and induced him to accompany her to Washington. While he was in an intoxicated condition she proposed marriage and he consented. They returned to Baltimore, where, he claims, his wife deserted him after attempting to extort money from his parents. She is now in the west.

SADIE BALTZEL.

Cooling Water.

It is not generally known that water may be cooled almost to ice water [illegible] by putting it into an un[illegible] jar and hanging it in a [illegible]r. The water permeates [illegible] evaporates rap[illegible] very

A ROYAL EVENT

Will be the Board of Trade Grand Opening.

Popular House of Call Handsomely Remodeled—A Delicious Lunch Will be Served.

The "Board of Trade" sample room, No. 33 Calhoun street, Harry Wiebke and Will Wiebke, "formerly of the Wayne Hotel," proprietors, has been handsomely remodeled and decorated, and is now one of the most finely appointed bars in Indiana and Wiebke Bros. have announced a grand opening to occur Saturday evening, April 28, and for this occasion an elegant free lunch will be served to all callers. They handle nothing but the choicest and best of everything in the wet goods line; their service is prompt and attentive and the callers tomorrow evening will be royally entertained. Seidel Bros. will be the caterers.

The public is invited.

The number is 33 Calhoun street.

Information Worth Knowing.

When buying a bicycle don't be deceived or pay for the dealers experience. Read what riders from all parts of the country have said about Columbias:

"I have used the Columbia in my daily practice for four years. Have constantly compared it with other makes, and am thoroughly satisfied that a man gets more for his money in buying a Columbia than in buying any other make of wheel I have yet seen, and I have seen about all of them."—H. L. Wenner, M. D., Tiffin, Ohio.

"I would not part with my Columbia at any price, if I could not get another."—Dimon Roberts, A. B., Pueblo, Colorado.

"I am proud to say that the Columbia bicycles are without question at the head of all bicycles. I have ridden nearly all kinds, and the Columbia takes the lead in every respect. No person, young or old, who contemplates purchasing a wheel, can possibly make a mistake in the purchase of a Columbia bicycle."—C. S. Cornell, Supervisor of Music, Public Schools, Pueblo, Colorado.

"Two things are to be considered by the women riders. They are position and dress. A lady rider should always sit squarely on the saddle with head erect, and the saddle should be high enough to prevent that singularly awkward movement of the knees that resembles the motions of a grasshopper. A lady should always ride a bicycle as gracefully as she does a horse, and there is no reason in the world why she should not."—Mrs. Mary Sergeant Hopkins.

The Ladies' Columbia, fitted with every modern contrivance calculated to increase the pleasure of wheeling, has done more to popularize cycling among ladies than all other bicycles in the world.

"I believe that there is no form of exercise so well adapted to the needs of womankind as that furnished by riding a good safety bicycle with rubber tire".—Lucy Hall-Brown, M. D.

"At the age of sixty-three years, I learned to ride a safety, and have used it now over one year. I have found it highly beneficial in every way, and have enjoyed its use very greatly."—H. Warner, M. D., Laporte, Ind.

"Nine years of cycling experience teaches me to say that a dominie can make no better investment than in a Columbia bicycle."—Rev. J. Berg Esenwein, Harrisburg, Pa.

We protect our patrons to the extent of offering $50 reward for the return of a stolen Columbia and the conviction of the thief.

"I have ridden one of your wheels two years, and have never spent one cent on repairs."—Rev. S. M. Nickle, Dunkirk, N. Y.

"For thirteen months I have not spent a cent on my Columbia for repairs and have only inflated it during that time four or five times, making a thousand and two miles of rough, allround travel on the first inflation."—M. L. Berger, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"After nine years of cycling, Experience saith, Don't be slow—get motion from motion. Don't be dyspeptic—get a wheel. Don't be deceived—get a Columbia."—Rev. J. Berg, Esenwein, Harrisburg, Pa.

"My first mount ten years ago was a Columbia, because I was informed that they were best, and I still ride a Columbia because I know they have no equal."—Hiram A. Pratt, Great Falls, Mont.

"I consider the bicycle the best physical culture machine extant, and the Columbia is at the head of the list."—R. Hughes, M. D., Pueblo, Col.

"Have owned and ridden a saddle horse for years until this season, when I invested in a Columbia wheel, which has more than proved satisfactory."—O. M. Shedd, Editor Evening Star, Poughkepsie, N. Y.

Have you noticed how many bicycles are coming into use lately? Probably more than one-half of the entire number of first class wheels that pass you on the street today will be the Columbias.

"If compelled to do without my horse and carriage or wheel, I would keep the wheel, both for pleasure and business purposes."—J. W. McCausland, M. D., Fort Wayne, Ind.

"My purchase of a Columbia bicycle marks an important era in my life. Existence has seemed richer to me since I have learned to ride, for the increase of pleasure has been followed by a marked improvement in general health."—David J. Hill, L. L. D., Rochester, N. Y.

The above are only a few testimonials of thousands received by the manufacturers. Ask the dealer if he don't allow more in exchange for a second-hand Columbia than any other make.

They are sold at one price to all. The only place where you can get the latest Columbia is at No. 8 Arcade. Catalogue free.

A. B. White, Agent.

Special agents for Spaulding's base ball and athletic goods. Get a catalogue.

The Finest Feast of the season at the "Board of Trade" tonight. H. A. and W. C. Wiebke, Proprietors.

$1.50 TO RICHMOND AND RETURNED VIA. G. R. & I. R. R. MAY 3RD.

Train leaves at 5:45 a. m. and leaves Richmond for return at 7:35 p. m. on account of Annual Festival Orphans' Home and Laying Corner Stone Masonic Temple.

See Hand Bills. 2744

A Card.

Editor Sentinel:—Please state to the voters that I am an independent candidate for mayor of the city and ask the support of the laboring men in particular and all the citizens in general. If elected to the office I promise to give the people a good, clean, honest city government and I promise to enforce all the laws.

J. B. Kelley.

GREAT RIBBON SALE. 3,000 yards, all silk, wide, 22c. Spring Hats, 18c.

ORA SEANEY,
Man Milliner,
236 **158 Calhoun St.**

WHY SUFFER PAIN

When you can have your teeth extracted positively without pain, by the use of Dr. Sullivan's Vitalized air and local applications, no danger, nor after sickness. We call attention of nervous and delicate people, to our painless System of Dentistry in all branches.

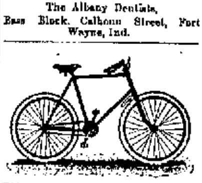
We do the finest work for the least money.

Vitalized Air and Local Applications free. Lady in attendance.

DR. SULLIVAN, Mgr.,

The Albany Dentists,

Bass Block, Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.



THE REMINGTON BICYCLE,

J. W. BELL,

11 and 13 Columbia Street.

THE NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR.

Hair Goods,
Hair Dressing and
Shampooing.

MISS. E. C. RODENBECK
No. 29 E. Washington St.

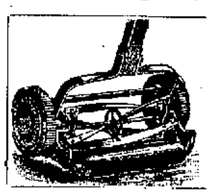
LAWN - MOWERS.

Continental---

High

Wheel

---Continental



Miller!

New Quaker

City!

Euclid!

We have Thirteen kinds to select from, at prices ranging from $1.50 to $15.00.

Perfection Refrigerators

Cheaper and more Beautiful than ever

Screen Doors and Windows,

Call and Inspect Our Line Before Buying.

F. M. SMITH & CO.,

H[illegible]ware -- 22 Calhoun St.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Everybody Is Talking

About the grand display of Lace Curtains, Chenille Curtains, Silk Draperies and Curtain Goods of every conceivable kind, in BOTH our Immense Show Windows. It is undoubtedly the finest and largest assortment of these goods ever exhibited in Fort Wayne.

—Some of the—

Specially Cheap Things!

Curtain Dept.

100 pair Lace Curtains, at **$1.00 a Pair.** Worth $1.50.

150 pair Lace Curtains, at **$1.50 a Pair.** Worth $2.

50 Pair Silk Stripe Curtains, at **$3.25 a Pair.** Worth $5.

50 Pair Silk Stripe Curtains, at **$4.50 a Pair.** Worth $5.50.

50 Pieces Dotted Swiss Curtain Muslin, **at 10c Yard.** Worth 15c.

50 Pieces Dotted Swiss Curtain Muslin, **at 15c Yard.** Worth 20c.

100 Pieces Dotted and Figured Swiss Curtain Muslin, at **20c Yard.** Worth 30c.

500 Pair All Chenille Portiers, Dado and Fringed Top and Bottom, Extra Quality, sold everywhere at $5, **Our Price, $3.75 a pair.**

Cloak Dept.

This is the most attractive and busiest part of our store.

New Styles in Capes, at $2.75, $3.75, $3.90 and $5. Lace Trimmed, Braid Trimmed and Ruffle Effects. All Colors and Black.

Latest Shapes in Jackets at $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $3.75 and $5.00. Moire Trimmed, Braid Trimmed, Tight Fitting, Etc. All Colors and Black.

Children's Jackets at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50. All Sizes, pretty Colorings, Elegant Variety.

Don't Buy Your Spring Wrap Anywhere Else. Come Right Here.

Books, - Books!

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT.

We have now in stock the most complete and carefully selected line of Books, including Poetry, Fiction, and all the Standard works in the city, at prices considerably less than you have been paying elsewhere.

All the Latest Books received as soon as published.

-- WE OFFER --

5,000 12 Mo. Books.
Handsomely Bound in Cloth, by Leading Authors,
At 10c a Volume.

1,000 "Oxford Edition" 12 Mo. Books,
All the Standard Books; Printed on Fine Paper, Bound in Best Cloth; Stamped in Back and Gold, with Headbands and Silk Bookmark,
Bookseller's Price, 45c.
Our Price, 25c Vol.

The Home Library,
Comprising 150 Titles of Standard works of Fiction, Essays, Poetry, Travel, Etc., Selected from the World's Best Literature, Handsomely Bound in Cloth, Large Type and Good Paper,
Booksellers' Price, 75c;
Our Price, 50c a Vol.

500 Handy Volume Classics,
Including "Ships that Pass in the Nights," "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," Etc., Bound in Cloth,
Booksellers' Price, 75c;
Our Price, 25c a Vol.

1,600 COPIES, Ships that Pass in the Night, Love Letters of a Wordly Woman, A Yellow Aster and Dodo,
At 10c a Copy.

1,000 Paper Bound Books,
the latest works of Fiction,
At 3 for 25c.

Neely's "Parliament of Religions,"
Subscription Price, $3.50;
Our Price, $1.75.

100 Sets, Prince of India, Lew Wallace, At $2.00 a Set.
100 Copies, Ben Hur, Lew Wallace, At $1.00 Each.

Special Bargains in Ladies' Wrappers.

50 dozen Ladies' Calico Wrappers, with Ruffled Collar, Full Watteau Back, an elegant Assortment of Patterns, sold Everywhere at $1.50,

Our Price **$1.00** Each!

One Price to All.

BEADELL & COMPANY,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

BEST LIGHTED STORE in the CITY.

Spend 75c To Have Your "WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS" BOUND.

Samples of Binding and Prices at

SIEMON BROS. and LEHMAN'S BOOK STORE.

BIG VALUE!

You CAN Save ONE-THIRD IN PRICE by BUYING Your BABY CARRIAGE,

At THE Great ESTABLISHMENT of the FOSTER FURNITURE and CARPET CO.

We shall have a special sale of BABY CARRIAGES all next week, commencing Monday morning. We are headquarters on these goods, selling annually more BABY CARRIAGES than all other Fort Wayne houses combined. If you have not tested the matter you can hardly believe how great the difference is between our prices and those at which you can purchase a Cab for elsewhere. The saving by buying of us is fully one-third. Baby Carriages were never so cheap as this year; at this sale we shall sell a $10 Carriage for $6; a $15 Carriage for $10; a $20 Carriage for $14.50.

SUMMER SUITS, NEW GOODS, NEW Patterns.

Just Received a Full line of New Summer Suitings.

Prices to Suit The Hard Times.

Call and Examine the Stock and Leave Your Measure before the Summer Rush Commences.

Fred Hardung,

N. W. Corner Main and Clinton Sts.

J. M. E. RIEDEL.

ARCHITECT.

SCHMITZ BLOCK. 3d Floor

A - FREE - HINT.

Question:	Answer:
How Can I Furnish a House at a Low Cost?	To "furnish a house at a low cost" the first and most important thing is to find a place where you can purchase your **Household Outfittings at Headquarters.** When our business was established we determined to be leaders, both in QUALITY and PRICE, and to this end we have kept the QUALITY up and the PRICES down. That the public appreciate this fact is plainly demonstrated by our large and constantly increasing business. In view of these facts it can be said with perfect truth that "to furnish a house at low cost" the Furnishing Goods must be bought at Headquarters, namely:

PICKARD - BROS.,

—Headquarters For—

STOVES and FURNITURE,

12 and 14 East Columbia Street.

N. B. SEE OUR LINE of BABY CARRIAGES.